

FBIS

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MAHATHIR OPENS ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS MEETING

BK071225 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, has called on ASEAN to adopt a more serious commitment in developing mutual economic cooperation. Areas of common endeavor should be examined. He notes that ASEAN cooperation in economy and trade has been mediocre or even worse. The volume of intra-ASEAN trade has been relatively small accounting for only about 20 percent of ASEAN's global trade. This figure will be even smaller if entrepot trade with Singapore is excluded.

Opening the 17th ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur, the prime minister said similarities in economic structures have made ASEAN countries potential competitors rather than partners. The differences in economic conditions of the ASEAN countries also rule out reigning common market price arrangement. However, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir believes that there are many areas in which ASEAN countries can complement one another to achieve greater economic cooperation. This can be done by exchanging more information on mutual trade. In this way ASEAN countries can buy from each other what they normally acquire from outside.

The ASEAN Secretariat should consider setting up a data bank covering areas like export and import items, economic contributors, tariffs, and tax structures.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir went on to say that to promote economic cooperation the private sectors must be involved. This sector can act as an important linkage to supplement and complement ASEAN government efforts to attract the flow of capital and investment. New efforts must be initiated by the private sector through the ASEAN chambers of commerce and industry.

The Malaysian delegation to the meeting is led by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah. Others in the delegation include the minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong; the minister of agriculture, Mr Anwar Ibrahim; the minister of transport, Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan; and the minister of finance, Mr Daim Zainuddin.

Among others, the meeting will consider the establishment of an import and export bank, the progress of ASEAN industrial joint ventures, and the position of ASEAN trade with its major dialogue partners. The economic ministers will also hold discussions with the special U.S. trade representative, Ambassador William Brock, tomorrow.

REPORTAGE ON KIM TAE-CHUNG'S ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

Kim Criticizes Government

OW071105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Aboard Kim's Northwest Flight, Feb. 7 KYODO -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung Thursday accused the Japanese Government of abandoning its investigation into his 1973 abduction from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul. Kim censured the Tokyo government for causing pain and agony to himself and his family and for infringing his human rights by reaching a "political settlement" with the South Korean Government three months after the abduction.

He criticized the Japanese Government and police during an interview held aboard the plane carrying him from Chicago to Tokyo's Narita Airport Thursday. After an overnight stopover at a hotel near Narita Airport, Kim, the 1981 opposition presidential candidate, will fly home following his two-year self-imposed exile in the United States. At the same time, Kim thanked the Japanese Government for permitting his "transit" overnight stay at Narita and its consideration for his safety.

Kim emphasized his criticism of the Japanese Government and police over his abduction did not include the Japanese people. Japan is most concerned about himself and South Koreans in general and there is no other country like Japan in this respect, Kim said. "Even though I criticize the Japanese Government, I am not anti-Japanese," Kim repeatedly said. He said it is his wish to change what he described as the current regrettable relations and establish a new Japan-South Korea relationship. Kim described the current Tokyo-Seoul relations as oppression in South Korea through its assistance to what he termed as the Seoul dictator government.

Narita Press Conference

OW071405 [Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese, in its news program at 1200 GMT on 7 February, carries a 5-minute report of a press conference held by South Korea's Kim Tae-chung at a Narita hotel in Tokyo earlier in the evening. As the video begins, Kim is shown entering the press conference hall amid applause. Kim, speaking in Japanese, is then shown making the following remarks:

"I am filled with deep emotion finding myself in Japan again, alive. As you know, my kidnapping case was not just a kidnapping case. It was rather a case of a double murder attempt aimed to kill me. The first attempt was made at my hotel; the second time was aboard a ship at sea. I subsequently went to the ROK and was sentenced to death in 1980. In spite of all this, I am fortunate to be able to return here alive. I rejoice from the bottom of my heart to have this opportunity to set foot on Japanese soil again and greet those of you who have supported me for so long, although I was unable to meet you in person.

"Today, at Narita Airport, I was requested by the Japanese investigative authorities to cooperate by making a testimony on the incident. However, I did not receive any sincere reply from the Japanese Government to a question I raised, a question I raised while I was in the United States. I am not sure if the Japanese Government really wants to find out about the truth of the incident. Furthermore, I have no time for this. Therefore, I told them that I could not comply with their request. But I also told them that, should the Japanese Government give me a sincere reply, I would be ready to comply with their request for cooperation in the investigation of the incident in the ROK.

"It is my sincere wish that my return home will not lead to destabilization, but to stabilization, in the political situation in the ROK. That is the reason why I proposed to President Chon Tu-hwan to hold a 4-man talk by including the democratic forces and Kim Chong-pil. If the Chon Tu-hwan administration is taking a truly sincere attitude regarding the development of democratic government, as it has repeatedly promised, I will endeavor for its development together with the democratic forces at home. I will also cooperate for the sake of stability in the political situation, the security of the state and, furthermore, for the success in the North-South dialogue as well as for the success of the forthcoming Olympic Games. I am fully ready to do so. I openly promise this here once again before you.

"On 11 September I sent a letter to President Chon Tu-hwan, asking him for a dialogue. I hope that there will be an affirmative response from the government after I return home. Since the government is enthusiastic even about a dialogue with the North, I believe there should be no reason why it cannot have a dialogue with our democratic forces."

Departure for ROK

OW080051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 8 Feb 85

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Excerpt] Narita, Chiba Pref., Feb. 8 KYODO -- South Korean dissident Kim Tae-chung, predicting "trouble" in his relations with the government of President Chon Tu-hwan, headed to South Korea Friday morning on the last leg of a homeward trip after two years of exile in the United States. A Northwest Orient jetliner carrying Kim, his wife, Yi Hui-ho and a party of more than 20 American supporters, took off from Narita Airport at 9:22 a.m. for the two-hour flight to Seoul. It was Kim's first visit to Japan since he was abducted to South Korea, allegedly by South Korean agents 11 and a half years ago.

"I understand the situation in Seoul is severe and difficult things may happen to me," Kim told reporters as he headed back to the airport after an overnight stopover in a nearby hotel. "Trouble will occur if the government tries to keep me apart from the people," Kim said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE inside his hotel room as he was preparing to leave for the airport. Speaking to the press later, Kim, however, said he would act "prudently and carefully" after his return.

Kim, who still faces a 17 and a half year jail term, has been stripped of his civic rights in Korea, but his supporters said they believe he will be a "moral figure" for allying the South Korean opposition forces during the current campaign for the February 12 elections. The South Korean Government thinks Kim "is a very big threat to Chon," said Bruce Cummings, professor at the University of Washington and member of the American delegation accompanying Kim on his homeward flight. Cummings, a Korean expert, said Kim will be effective as a politician because of his "immense popularity" among South Koreans.

Another delegation member, Patricia Darian, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, also expressed high regard of Kim as political force. "That is the reason why the government wants to put him on ice," she said, alluding to Kim's possible house arrest.

POLICE TO CONTINUE PROBE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

OW080405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb. 8 KYODO -- Japanese police will continue investigations in the 1973 abduction of South Korean dissident Kim Tae-chung from Tokyo to Seoul, the police comptroller said Friday.

Home affairs Minister Toru Furuya, who chairs the National Public Safety Commission, said Kim's refusal to receive questioning Thursday does not mean and end to the 12 and half years of probe. Furuya told newsmen Kim would respond to Japanese questioning in South Korea if Japan accepts conditions he set.

Kim's condition calls for Japan to admit its negligence in guaranteeing his safety, disregard of Kim's human rights and failure to take exception to the death sentence given to him.

NO MAJOR IMPACT SEEN FROM ANZUS DISPUTE

OW070933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman on Thursday ruled out much impact on Japan from the ANZUS dispute between the United States and New Zealand. "If political relations among Australia, New Zealand and the United States are maintained," spokesman Yoshio Hatano said, "a discontinuation of the ANZUS treaty would not have much impact on Japan."

"The problem is for the ANZUS members to decide," he commented when asked during a news conference about the degree of Japanese concern about the Washington-Wellington row. The dispute stems from New Zealand's refusal to permit port calls by nuclear-capable U.S. warships.

ABE CRITICIZES CANADA-U.S. FREE TRADE AREA PLAN

OW071115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe warned Thursday Canada's move to implement a free-trade-area agreement with the United States would have negative effect on free trade. He made the warning in a meeting with Canada's international trade Minister James Kelleher who is now in Japan to attend a three-day quadrilateral trade ministers meeting in Kyoto starting Saturday.

A Foreign Ministry official said Kelleher described the Canadian plan "an option" to expand two-way trade between the two North American countries. Trade with the United States which absorbs 76 percent of Canada's total exports is a life-or-death issue to Canadians, the official said the trade minister told Abe.

Canada's federal government is discussing with provincial governments the free-trade area plan aimed at expanding two-way trade chiefly through mutual reduction of non-tariff barriers. Abe, a former trade minister, said that tackling trade problems through bilateral consultations "is not good" and might have ill effect on free trade, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and Canada's trade ties with Japan.

The two ministers however agreed on the need for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to improve global trade and pledged efforts to consult closely with developing countries, the Japanese official added.

DEPARTING ENVOY TO U.S. COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

OW071011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, Feb. 7 KYODO -- Outgoing Japanese Ambassador to the United States Yoshio Okawara suggested here Thursday that Americans tend to overrate Japan and Japanese underrate the U.S.

In summing up his impressions and experiences during his five-year service in the United States, Okawara also suggested that the conceptional gap between the two nations was a main obstacle in their efforts to solve various pending problems, including trade frictions. On trade frictions, Okawara said Japan should continue its efforts to respond to U.S. expectations to solve the problems. "A main problem, however, is that the U.S. side now tends to overrate Japan's ability and the Japanese people underestimate U.S. strength and ability," Okawara told KYODO NEWS SERVICE in an interview.

Okawara urged the Japanese to know the U.S. more properly, saying that some American intellectuals think the Japanese are beginning to show a haughty attitude. "If what the American intellectuals say is true, it would be a grave minus for future U.S.-Japan relations," Okawara lamented.

Okawara also said that Americans in various fields still stick to their own old image of Japan which they gained during a certain limited period of time. American people see and use many Japanese goods in their daily life and show great interest in things Japanese, but their understanding of Japan is still insufficient, he said. Okawara stressed the need for more grass-root level contacts between Americans and Japanese to foster deeper mutual understanding and respect.

On the defense-burden sharing issue, Okawara said the United States is not satisfied with the efforts Japan has made so far. He added that the U.S. side is considerate enough not to criticize Japan directly on the matter. The ambassador said Japan should be prepared to face all possible problems with the United States while making every effort to improve the relations between the two countries.

DIETMEN PROTEST U.S. MILITARY INCIDENTS

OW080611 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 8 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Tokyo -- Kosuke Uehara (JSP) and Eiichi Tamaki (Komeito), both members of the House of Representatives, met separately with Foreign Minister Abe at the Diet building on 7 February to protest: 1. A murder case involving a U.S. serviceman; 2. An accident in which a fishing net rope was cut in Kin Bay during the "Valiant Usher-85" landing exercise by the U.S. forces; and 3. An incident in which an F-15 Eagle fighter plane overran the landing field at Kadena Air base. They both asked for an immediate halt to military exercises and enforcement of tighter discipline among U.S. servicemen.

In reponse, Foreign Minister Abe said: "It is impossible to ask for a halt to military exercises because of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. However, regarding the other cases, we will conduct investigations and ask the U.S. military to take adequate measures." Concerning the rope cutting incident in particular, the foreign minister said: "If the case is eligible for compensation, we will check and take proper steps."

KOMOTO BRIEFED ON BUSINESS TALKS WITH U.S.

OW080541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 8 KYODO -- American businessmen view the swelling trade deficit with Japan far more seriously than expected, a top economic adviser to the Tokyo government said Friday.

Saburo Okita, chairman of an advisory committee on external economic affairs, made this comment when he briefed Toshio Komoto, head of the Economic Planning Agency, on the outcome of a meeting between Japanese and U.S. businessmen held in Honolulu, Hawaii, Sunday through Tuesday. The meeting was a preparatory session for an annual conference of businessmen from the two countries scheduled for July in the U.S. Okita attended it as a guest.

Okita's committee is working on a set of measures to give foreign interests easier access to the Japanese market. The package is to be completed late in March for adoption by a cabinet council headed by Komoto. "The U.S. side is getting excited, with Congress moving to impose a surcharge on imports," Okita told Komoto. "It's an emergency situation and Japan must take drastic action," Okita added.

NEW POLITICAL GROUP 'SOSEIKAI' INAUGURATED

0W070351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0235 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO -- A third of the Liberal-Democratic Party Tanaka faction Diet members defied the will of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Thursday by taking part in the inauguration of a new political group that analysts believe is poised to change the power structure of the ruling party.

The inauguration of Soseikai, which was set up under the aegis of Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, has sent shock waves through the LDP, as it marks what many believe are the beginnings of a breakdown of the Tanaka faction, the most powerful in the LDP.

In an address at the inaugural meeting, Takeshita spoke of "dedicating to work for the rest of my life," a remark that observers interpret as a declaration of intent to run for the prime ministership.

Along with LDP Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Takeshita, 61, is one of the so-called "new leaders" within the LDP with known aspirations for the top job after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's two-year term as party president ends in November 1986. "This is a meeting of comrades who have great expectations for the future of our young leader Takeshita-Sensei," one Diet member told the gathering, which lasted about 30 minutes.

Takeshita, himself a key member of the Tanaka faction, had originally signed up 83 of the 118 members of the Tanaka group for Soseikai, but only 40 turned up for the inaugural meeting Thursday morning. The rest of them dropped out, apparently under pressure from Tanaka.

The Takeshita camp was said to have hoped at least 50 people would join the new group. Under LDP rules, at least 50 Diet members are required to sponsor a candidate for the party Presidency.

Preparations for the establishment of Soseikai set off a confrontation with Tanaka, who is said by his aides to be "annoyed" with Takeshita's defiance in setting up his own power group. Tanaka, prime minister between 1972-74, still maintains enormous influence within the Liberal-Democratic Party.

Soseikai, which is formally described as a policy study group, has all the trappings of a party faction, with executives and a charter of its own. The group, however, maintains formal links with the Tanaka faction, and held its inaugural meeting in the Tanaka faction headquarters.

RETURNED FISHERMEN HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

SK061437 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Excerpts] A press conference with crewmen of the Chungsong 524-1 and the Chungsong 524-2 of the 24 May Fishery Export Station, who returned to the fatherland after courageously crushing the vicious kidnap maneuvers by the South Korean puppet clique, and domestic and foreign reporters was held on the morning of 6 February in the People's Palace of Culture. Respectfully hung at the front of the conference room was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We will now carry a report on the press conference:

[Begin recording, unidentified person speaking] Many reporters from the press and publications sector in Pyongyang, including NODONG SINMUN, KCNA, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, and MINJU CHOSON, foreign reporters, and functionaries of the publication sector at foreign missions in our country are participating in this conference.

As you will understand clearly during the interview with crewmen of the Chungsong ships, the piratic act committed by the South Korean puppets against our peaceful fishing boats was vicious and provocative.

The crewmen of the Chungsong ships arrived in Chongjin on 25 January after courageously crushing the rascals' kidnap attempt under the party's wise leadership. Together with the domestic and foreign reporters, I warmly welcome the crewmen of the Chungsong who returned to the bosom of the fatherland after successfully crushing the South Korean puppets' kidnap attempt, which they encountered on their way home after engaging in a joint venture to catch fish on the Indian coast. [applause]

Prior to receiving questions from domestic and foreign reporters at today's conference, I would like to introduce the comrades attending this conference. Comrade Captain, please introduce yourself first.

[Captain of the fleet] I am Yi Hwg-chun, captain of the fleet of the Chungsong 524-1 and the Chungsong 524-2. There were (?44) crewmen aboard Chungsong 524-1 and 524-2. Of this number, 12 are participating in this press conference. The comrade to my right is (Cho Su-song), vice president of the (?HMA Shipbuilding Industry and Fishery Company) in Pakistan. The comrade to my left is the captain of the No 1 ship, Kim Tong-ho. Next is (Yim Chung-yong), captain of the No 2 ship. Other comrades present, please introduce yourselves.

[Unidentified person] In today's press conference, the comrade captain of the fleet will briefly explain the situation before the rascals' provocation and the route taken by our Chungsong ships.

[Yi Hwa-chun] The ships Chungsong 524-1 and Chungsong 524-2, which belong to the 24 May Fishery Export Station, left the fatherland in March 1983 and engaged in fishing in the seas near Africa. The (?HMA Shipbuilding Industry and Fishery Company) was formed in September 1984 in Pakistan in accordance with a contract of collaboration in fishery operations between our country and Pakistan. Thus, we engaged in fishing in the seas off Pakistan. In order to return to the fatherland, we left Karachi, Pakistan, on 19 December last year.

As you can see from the chart, we entered the Tsushima Strait at approximately 1000 on 21 February. The No 3 Kaimaru, of Japanese origin, which appeared to be a 400 ton-class ship, began to follow us.

At around 1215 the same day, a South Korean ship, the Pusan No 205, which appeared to be a 1,000 ton-class ship, appeared from the left flank of our ships and began watching us. Then this ship made contact with the No. 3 Kaimaru, which was following us, stopping a while, and continued watching our ships' voyage.

At approximately 1415 that day, the No. 2 Kaisei, of Japanese origin, which appeared to be a 400 ton-class vessel, appeared at the left flank of our fleet, demanding that we identify our place of origin, and turning to the rear of our ships. Such a thing cannot take place on the high seas. However, we identified our place of origin so that we would not be involved in provocation, and continued our voyage. At 1840 that day, this ship was continuing to follow our ships. At this time, an unidentified warship was passing in front of us, sailing from the Japanese side to Pusan. As soon as this warship appeared, the No. 2 Kaisei made contact with this warship, speedily turning its bow.

We arrived at the point 35 degrees 36 minutes north latitude and 131 degrees 46 minutes of east longitude at 0700 on 22 January. This is the point at which the South Korean puppet naval ships No 916 and No 756 began firing at our ships and attempted to kidnap them.

[Unidentified Speaker] Reporters, you can start questioning now.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified NODONG SINMUN reporter] Through the statements of the comrade captain of the fleet, I have become familiar with the area where the South Korean puppets perpetrated the arrogant act of piracy against our peaceful fishing boats and how our Chungsong ships were able to return to the fatherland after breaking through the death line. What I want to ask first is how the rascals' ships perpetrated the provocations against our fishing boats. Next, I want to know the circumstances at the time of the rascals' provocations and their armament status.

[Unidentified crewman] On the evening of 21 January, unidentified naval ships passed in front of our boats and then headed in the same direction as our boats. At the same time, Japanese boats around us started moving. In this situation, we had a premonition of possible provocation by the South Korean side and by the Japanese boats. However, we continued to navigate toward the north with high revolutionary vigilance.

At around 0215 on 22 January, unidentified naval ships appeared suddenly and started to track our navigation with searchlights. We continued our navigation and at around 0430 on the same day we saw a searchlight from one of these naval ships again. From then on, this naval ship continued to track us with a searchlight, following our stern. This ship continued to track us with a searchlight until 0700.

At around 0650, the puppet ships suddenly started to obstruct our path, crossing in front of our boats which swiftly shifted course. In fact, if we had not swiftly changed course then, our boats would have been hit and sunk. Indeed, we were in a very serious crisis. Soon after this, we identified these two naval ships as South Korean puppet pirate ships No 916 and No 756. At that time, the pirate ships started to encircle us.

As I mentioned earlier, the area was in international waters. Why did the puppet naval ships appear in this area, some 140 miles from Pusan? It is located approximately 40 miles off the Japanese coast. Considering this, we can say that the rascals recklessly planned in advance to perpetrate provocations against our peaceful fishing boats.

At that time, the puppet naval ships suddenly approached our boats as close as about 30 meters and then started firing at us. The situation at this moment was indeed dangerous. We could even smell the powder from the shells fired by the rascals at our boats. The rascals' shells passed over our boats. The rascals attempted to kidnap our boats to South Korea at any cost. The status of the rascals' armament will be explained by Comrade (Yi Chong) who was on surveillance duty at that time.

[(Yi Chong)] At that time I was on surveillance duty on my boat. Therefore, I witnessed the status of the armament of the enemy's ships. The two pirate ships were equipped with heavy arms. Each of them was equipped with four double-barrelled guns and [words indistinct]. Both ships were also equipped with many machine guns.

The rascals' ships were approximately 5,000-ton vessels. Both of them were about 120 meters long and about 15 meters wide. They had helicopter pads on them. Their armament was literally perfect.

We were firmly and resolutely determined to fight the rascals. At that time, the rascals clamored through a microphone: Everyone raise your hands, turn your boats toward Pusan, or they will be sunk. This was indeed preposterous.

At that time, Comrade (Hong Yong-pal), the assistant captain of our boat who is present here, sternly struggled against the rascals' vicious armed provocations and attempt to kidnap.

[(Hong Yong-pal)] Let me say something. In such a warlike atmosphere with the rascals assuming a posture of attack against us, we continued to navigate without changing course because our boats were fishing boats. However, the rascals continuously tried to obstruct our navigation by blocking our boats. Therefore, we asked them through a microphone the real aim of their obstruction, saying: Why are you obstructing us? What do you want? To this, the rascals asked us what kind of cargo our boats were carrying instead of replying to our questions.

Therefore, we said: As you see, our boats carry nothing. Then, the rascals asked: No fishing nets can be seen on your boats. Are your vessels really fishing boats? To this, we asked in turn: Our boats are deep sea fishing vessels. It is common sense that a deep sea fishing boat normally keeps its fishing nets under the deck during navigation. Don't you know this?

The rascals then said: We should check if your boats are spy boats. Indeed, this was a preposterous proposition. [Passage indistinct] Then, the rascals wanted to check the inside of our boats. We sternly opposed this, saying: If you check the inside of our boats, both sides will face unfavorable consequences. Then, the rascals began to appease us, saying: Let's go to Pusan where we will investigate your boats. And if you are found not to be spy boats, we will return you to your fatherland safely.

We then strongly protested, saying: Do not appease and deceive us. We will not be deceived by your appeasement. If we are forced to go to Pusan, we will kill ourselves.

At this moment, the pirate ships began firing at us again. At that time, we were ready to fight the pirates to the end. So, we prepared to launch a decisive fight against the rascals.

[Unidentified crewman] At this moment, we received a message from the fatherland which said: We support our comrades' struggle. We are keenly watching your struggle. Continue to navigate north. Receiving this telegram, the emotion of our crewmen was infinite and boundless.

We then continued to navigate north amid the rascals' gun-firing shouting: The people of the world are watching this scene. Our fatherland is watching this. We have the chuche fatherland and the socialist fatherland. Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song! Long live the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il!

At this time, the rascals witnessed this from their pirate ships. Then, they asked: Did you receive any message from the North? We replied that we received a message from the fatherland and said: We will continue to navigate north from now on. At this time, the rascals, stupefied with terror, were watching us.

We continued to navigate north. When we arrived at 35 degrees 40 minutes latitude and 131 degrees (?10) minutes east longitude, a Japanese airplane appeared and began flying over our boats to obstruct our normal navigation. Considering the appearance of a Japanese plane and the rascals' perpetration against our boats, we believed that the act of piracy on the East Sea was a deliberate provocative plot by the South Korean puppet clique in collusion with the Japanese reactionaries.

[Unidentified speaker] I will say something about this. As the reporters present here may know, our fleet boats, the Chungsongs were peaceful fishing boats returning to the longed-for fatherland after catching fish in foreign waters for several years [as heard]. We coped with such a reckless armed provocation scheme and kidnapping attempt by the rascals with our bare hands. As the comrade captain has just said, at that moment we received a message from the fatherland. The message reads: The fatherland is watching you comrades. Continue to sail north. If you **comrades fight to the end, unyielding to the rascals, you will win victory.**

Upon receiving such a message, the hearts of all of our fisherman were filled with the single-minded thought: The fahterland is watching us. The party center is waiting for us. Let us surely return to the fatherland, winning victory by fighting the rascals to the end.

Immediately, we held a meeting of determination on the boats. We renewed our legal determination never to yield to the rascals while fighting to the end as befitting genuine warriors of the party like the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots and the heroic warriors in the past Fatherland liberation war days. We adopted a letter of pledge to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. We were preparing for a last death-defying fight. Then, three do-or-die units were organized on the boats. The do-or-die units involved all sectors, such as engine rooms and steering rooms. We turned out as one in the last death-defying fight with firm determination to surely return after repulsing the rascals while each do-or-die unit team fights the rascals one after the other.

[Captain of one of the boats] Yes. I will speak for a moment as a captain. As this comrade has said, we firmly resolved none of us would be caught by the rascals. And, as long as even one of us remained alive, we would not see any of the boats (?taken) by the rascals. At that moment, we were determined to blow up the boats and ourselves by compressing the ammonia in the big ammonia tanks on the boats. Comrade (Yi Tong-kon), sitting behind me, swore: We will burn the rascals' vessel by lighting a fire using paint thinner if the rascals approach our boats. All of our fishermen were resolved to go down into the sea together with the Chungsong boats by firmly tying ourselves to the boats should they capsize.

[Unidentified speaker] Another question, please.

[Unidentified KCNA reporter] I am a KCNA reporter. I was impressed by the Chungsong stories. I think they fought well, as befitting fishermen who have grown up in the bosom of the party. This time, the crewmen returned to the fatherland after excellently fighting and courageously repulsing the South Korean puppet pirate ships, provocative atrocity. Would you tell us where you comrades found you courage and strength?

[Unidentified speaker] I will tell you about it. We courageously repulsed the vicious kidnap attempt by pirate ships of puppet Chon Tu-hwan, the truculent cutthroat, and returned to the longed-for bosom of the fatherland, the bosom of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. I say with conviction that this was totally the result of the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who unfolded excellent combat operations and gave his fatherly love to us, fully taking into consideration the situation we faced at that time in an (?enemy country).

After returning to the fatherland, we learned that upon receiving an urgent report that we were faced with a vicious kidnap attempt by puppet pirate ships on the high seas in the East Sea, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il organized combat command teams composed of powerful forces and took every possible measure so that all of the Chungsong crewmen could return to the fatherland's bosom.

We continued to sail north and arrived in an area close to the waters of the fatherland on 24 January. It was around 0200 hours. At this time, in pitch darkness we suddenly fell under the surveillance of the searchlight of a warship. We again grew very tense, because we were still on high seas far from the fatherland. This was an area where we could encounter the enemies again. In this tense situation, we made preparations for combat and continued to watch. Then, someone shouted from the warship: This is the patrol boat of the KPA Navy. At this moment, we were overcome by indescribable emotion. We heard someone again shouting from the warship. The voice said: We come here to escort you, upholding the order of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. We all came out on deck barefoot, even though it was snowing and the deck was covered with ice. We shouted "Long Live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live dear Comrade Kim Chong-il!" We were all crying. Thus, thanks to the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, we came to the bosom of the fatherland again.

This is what we heard when we returned to the fatherland. While we were encountering the enemies for 34 hours, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took steps so that some 90 radio messages were sent to us, thus ensuring that we were encouraged and to return to the bosom of the fatherland by rescuing ourselves from the fiendish tentacles of the enemies.

During the combat which we experienced this time, all of our Chungsong-ho seamen deeply realized that only victory and honor await us on the road of struggling under the party's leadership no matter what kind of difficulties or trials we may face.

This time, in reality, not one of us thought that we would return to the fatherland alive. However, thanks to the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the love of the leader, all Chungsong-ho seamen returned home safely. [applause]

Indeed, in the bosom of the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, I think that anyone would fight like us if he were in a similar situation. However, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il again bestowed a fatherly love on us. He said that we returned after a gallant struggle, and saw to it that we were welcomed at mass rallies in Chongjin and Kim Chaek.

There are many leaders [chidoja] and leaders [yongdoja] in the world. But there is no greater leader like our dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who bestows such warm fatherly love on warriors.

On this occasion, reflecting the boundless loyalty of our Chungsong-ho seamen, I extend the greatest honor and the warmest gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who have allowed us to enjoy this honor and happiness. [applause] [end recording]

CAPTURED SOUTH KOREAN BOATS INVESTIGATED

SK081009 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 8 Feb 85

["KCNA information" -- read by announcer]

[Text] A DPRK competent organ investigated the unidentified South Korean boats which were captured in the territorial waters of our side in the West Sea on 5 February. According to the investigation, the boats captured this time are No 12 Kwangnam-ho, 84.47 tons, and No 2 Tongji-ho, 99.97 tons, of South Korea. Twenty-one crewmen were aboard the two boats.

These boats departed from Inchon port on 25 November last year and caught fish in the waters near the Kyongnyolbi islands. Because of engine troubles, the ships called at the Anhung port on 22 January this year to effect repairs. These boats departed from Anhung port on 31 January and again caught fish in the waters near the Kyongnyolbi islands until 0400 on 2 February. Then, these ships conducted an operation, moving toward the north-west side of the Taechong island. Finally, they reached the waters on the fishing restriction line of South Korea.

According to the statement of the South Korean crewmen, it is necessary to file an application with the competent authorities of South Korea in advance to catch fish in this area and to receive a permission number. When they reach the spot of the operation, they must report to South Korean naval vessels and maritime police patrol vessels and regularly report on the location of a ship. However, the crewmen of No 12 Kwangnam-ho and No 2 Tongju-ho failed to go through any of these procedures. Also, while they caught fish in the area of the fishing restriction line, they were not checked by either a South Korean naval vessel or a maritime police patrol vessel.

Without receiving any notice, these boats crossed the northern tip of the fishing restriction line and conducted an operation, moving northward. On 5 February, these ships infiltrated deeply into the territorial waters of our side, 38 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds north latitude and 123 degrees 45 minutes east longitude.

At this time, the naval patrol boats of the KPA discovered these unidentified boats and signaled them to stop immediately. The South Korean boats, however, did not respond, but attempted to escape. Thus as a self-defense measure, the naval patrol boats of the KPA seized the two South Korean boats which illegally infiltrated into territorial waters of our side.

Stating such facts during the first stage of the investigation, South Korean crewmen including Ok Kwang-sok, owner of the No 12 Kwangnam-ho and Pak Song-yong, captain of the No 2 Tongju-ho, frankly confessed that they illegally infiltrated into territorial waters of our side, and petitioned the pertinent organization of the republic for leniency. In spite of such facts, the South Korean puppets made preposterous remarks in so-called statements and announcements, distorting the truth by claiming the South Korean boats were kidnapped on the high seas. Thus, they are viciously slandering and defaming us.

Furthermore, despite the fact that they perpetrated the incident, they are even seeking the despicable purpose of redirecting the attention of the people opposing the election of the puppet national assemblymen, kicking up anticomunist and antirepublic rackets with the incident as an excuse.

However, the South Korean puppets have made an incorrect estimate. The puppets plot is no longer effective because the crewmen of the South Korean boats voluntarily confessed their crimes. Their plot has only resulted in the puppets outsmarting themselves. Our pertinent organizations are watching the impure act of the South Korean puppet of abusing this incident for the anticomunist and antirepublic rackets from the beginning. The investigation by the appropriate organization of our side is continuing.

[Dated] 8 February 1985, Pyongyang

EXERCISES IN OKINAWA LINKED WITH 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK080155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1249 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "War Frenzy Kicked Off in a Timely Manner"]

[Text] According to a report, fierce military exercises are being staged continuously at many U.S. bases on Okinawa simultaneously with the large-scale "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets through the mobilization of more than 200,000 troops.

From 28 January to 3 February, the U.S. imperialists staged a (?combined) military exercise called "Corps Airlift," mobilizing U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force forces stationed on Okinawa, and even the notorious Green Beret troops with nuclear packs. On 1 February, they started another frantic large-scale war exercise racket called ("Torrent-85"), which will be staged until 11 February, mobilizing some 3,000 U.S. Marines, many airplanes, and warships, including carriers.

It has been learned that because of the frenzied war exercise rackets such as the parachute and landing operations, Okinawa has been turned into a powder-reeking site resembling an actual battlefield. The adventurist war exercise rackets being staged in Okinawa by the U.S. imperialists is tantamount to playing with fire with the Korean peninsula as their target, and fully expose the bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists who are running amok with preparations for northward aggressive war more frantically than ever before.

Together with the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise, the war exercise rackets being staged on Okinawa by the U.S. imperialists are a naked challenge to all the Korean people who aspire for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and are an intolerable act infringing upon the unanimous desire of the world's peace-loving people who desire peace and security in Asia and the Far East.

Okinawa is a base of sortie for the U.S. imperialists to invade Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces assembled on this base are none other than the forces prepared to invade Korea. This is well known to the world.

The fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces on Okinawa, which have such a mission, are staging an exercise for an adventurist surprise attack operation simultaneously with the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise shows that it is not a separate exercise, but an exercise directly linked with the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise.

Furthermore, it was learned that the numerous aggressor forces of the U.S. Armed Forces, including the Marines participating in the Okinawa exercise, will participate directly in the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise. This clearly proves that the spearhead of this exercise is directed at Korea.

The war exercise rackets being staged on Okinawa by the U.S. imperialists clearly show the criminal and provocative nature of their formula and contents. The U.S. Marines participating in the exercise on Okinawa are shock troops always standing at the vanguard of aggression launched by the U.S. imperialists against other countries. In particular, the Green Berets are a notorious murderous unit specializing in guerrilla warfare. Such vicious shock troops are staging an exercise for a surprise attack operation on the basis of combat training in a mountainous area similar to Korea. This shows that the U.S. imperialists have an extremely adventurist intention of attacking the areas in the northern half of the republic in one stroke with simultaneous frontal and rear-area attacks in conjunction with a comprehensive and three-dimensional surprise attack from the air, ground, and sea in their northward aggressive war.

All these facts more clearly show the provocative nature of the aggressive "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which is being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors rave that the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is a customary one, not a provocative one. This is a sophistry aimed at deceiving and ridiculing public opinion at home and abroad.

While branding the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as criminal military maneuver aimed at pouring cold water on the atmosphere of North-South dialogue which was provided after a long time, deliberately leading the situation to the brink of war, and destroying the peace and security of the Far East, the people of the world of broad strata -- not to speak of all the Korean people -- are strongly demanding an immediate end to this exercise.

The fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are frantically running amok with adventurist war exercise rackets instead of heeding the just demand of public opinion at home and abroad shows that their remarks about peace and security in the Far East are a barefaced lie and that they only pursue the line of war and aggression. Moreover, all these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the most vicious enemy of peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, recklessly running amok to destroy peace and security in the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists should not act recklessly, but should look straight at reality. If they continue to advance along the road of new war provocation despite the repeated warnings of public opinion at home and abroad, they will only face bitter defeat and a disgraceful fate.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

SK071209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing February 6 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY February 6 carried a commentary castigating the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for holding the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

Owing to the "Team Spirit 85" started by the United States and South Korea the situation on the Korean peninsula which seemed to be relaxed for a while has again grown tense, a paper noted, and continued:

As seen by the airlifting of the armed forces and military equipment involved in the military exercises, besides the U.S. Armed Forces present in South Korea and South Korean puppet army mobilised in the exercises a huge number of U.S. Armed Forces are hurled into them from the U.S. mainland and the military bases in the Pacific, and aircraft carriers equipped with nuclear weapons, B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 fighter bombers and missile units and other latest type military equipment are also involved here.

This diametrically runs counter to the relevant articles of the Korean Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction of all types of military equipment and personnel from outside Korea and preventing all hostile acts from occurring in Korea.

Stressing that the North-South dialogue made progress last year thanks to the delivery of the relief materials for the South Korean flood victims, the paper added: But the situation on the Korean peninsula still remains tense because the United States and South Korea persist in the large-scale joint war rehearsal.

U.S. DISPATCH OF 'MOBILE TASK FORCE' DENOUNCED

SK080831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists will hurl some 1,700 light infantrymen of their Seventh Infantry Division into South Korea along with a huge force of other services in order to prepare for the "Team Spirit 86" war game slated for next year, according to a report presented by Pentagon to Congress.

The U.S. imperialist Seventh Infantry Division is an ill-famed light infantry division assuming the character of "Mobile Task Force" created by Pentagon in the fiscal 1984-1985. They advertise that this division is capable of undertaking "blitzkrieg" in any place.

Planning this criminal war rehearsal, the U.S. imperialists did not conceal their wild design to invade the North raving "strong U.S. military presence in Northeast Asia is necessary." This reckless move of the U.S. imperialists once again clearly proves that they are the truculent war-maniacs standing in the way of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

KIM YONG-SAM CITED ON KIM TAE-CHUNG RETURN

SK071226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, was interviewed by a UPI reporter, according to a Japanese newspaper. He said the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" planned to detain Kim Tae-chung on return to South Korea but they will not do that for fear of its consequences. Instead of this they would put me and Kim Tae-chung under house arrest, he added.

Pointing out that the majority people are opposing and rejecting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he noted four years ago people were afraid of him but now they despise him. Recalling that big frauds are practised in the threshold of the "National Assembly elections," he stressed this can in no way be called fair elections. Exposing the United States' wrong South Korean policy, he stated: "If the United States continues to support the military regime" the people will take an anti-U.S. stand.

KIM TAE-CHUNG RETURNS TO SEOUL FROM UNITED STATES

Political Activity Forbidden

SK080337 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, who has received medical treatment in the United States, returned home this morning together with his family, including his wife Yi Hui-ho. Right after his arrival at Kimpo Airport, he returned to his home in Tonggyo-dong, Seoul, along with some of his entourage members. Kim went to the United States on 23 December in 1982 after his sentence was suspended for medical treatment while serving his prison term of 20 years on sedition charges. At the moment, his remaining prison term is 18 years [as heard] and 1 month. But, the government has once said that it would not imprison him again from the humanitarian standpoint so that Kim could continue to recuperate at home.

In connection with Kim's return, a person in authority in the government said Kim still has his sentence to serve, and he is also still banned from engaging in any political activity in accordance with the special law for purification of the political climate. He continued: Therefore, he will not be allowed to engage in any political activity in the future, but otherwise will be free in his activity. Kim will have to understand such a generous measure well.

Under the pretext of ensuring his personal safety, some 20 Americans accompanied Kim today.

Kim Said 'Beaten' by Security

OW080739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 KYODO -- South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung was beaten by security men on his arrival home Friday from two-year exile in the United States, a U.S. congressman accompanying Kim said. Thomas Foglietta, meeting reporters in front of Kim's home in Seoul, said the incident took place when security men were taking Kim out of Kimpo Airport. About 50 security men surrounded Kim, Foglietta, Congressman Edward Feighan and former Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White when they entered the airport building after getting off their plane, he said. He said the security men tried to put Kim in an elevator while kicking and pushing the Americans, among a group of about 20 Americans who accompanied Kim back from the U.S. Kim resisted but the security men kicked and punched him and forcibly put him in the elevator, Foglietta said. He said, "It was a disgraceful exhibition of force and brutality."

Police Deny Manhandling

HK080830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Seoul police today denied press reports quoting a U.S. congressman that dissident Kim Tae-chung was punched and manhandled by police here on his return from exile in the United States. The police said in a statement that they "merely separated Mr. Kim and his family from those accompanying them and escorted them to an elevator in order to ensure his safety." "No beating of Mr. Kim or any of the people accompanying him took place," the statement said.

Mr. Kim's secretary, asked to comment on the reports, said that Mr. Kim appeared to have been pushed several times, but not too seriously. Congressman Tom Folietta had earlier said that Mr. Kim was punched several times by police and then shoved brutally into an elevator at the airport. Mr. Kim was later driven to his home along side roads in a curtained mini-bus.

Escorts Not Returning

OW080401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Feb. 8 KYODO -- Three escort aides, all Korean residents in the United States, of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung have given up their escort to Seoul for fear of possible arrest in South Korea. The aides -- Kim's brother-in-law Yi Song-ho, Kim's secretary Yi Kun-pal and Yi Sin-pom, a former Seoul University student -- sent off the dissident leader and his party at Narita Airport Friday morning.

According to Kim's aides, Yi Song-ho has decided not to return to Seoul because of the uncertainty of his safety in Seoul while Yi Kun-pal has given up his homecoming in consideration of his long career helping Kim. The two are expected to stay in Tokyo for some time.

Yi Sin-pom had earlier been sentenced to 12 years in prison after his arrest together with Kim on charges of riot plotting in 1980. His penalty was later suspended and he went to the U.S. in 1983 to reunite with his family. When Yi Sin-pom arrived here along with Kim's party Thursday evening, he protested against the Japanese authorities' request to write his name in Kanji letters during his entry procedures.

Yi asserted that some Korean Hangul letters are impossible to be written into Kanji letters and it is unjust to be forced to do so. He was allowed to enter the country as a tentative entry. But his case could arouse a controversy over the name writing in Kanji letters on passports.

Meanwhile, another escort Korean, Min Sung-yon, president of a Federation of South Korean Residents' Clubs in North America, expressed a wish that every Korean can freely come and leave the homeland at the earliest time.

Kim Holds Press Conference

OW081231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 KYODO -- South Korean dissident Kim Tae-chung returned home from a two-year exile in the United States Friday and declared he will continue to wage a crusade for democracy in his country. "I am happy to be home but I have mixed feelings," the 59-year-old Kim told a new conference at his home in Seoul Friday evening.

Kim, one of the country's prominent politicians on a government's list banning engagement in political activities, expressed his determination to carry out democratization of South Korea. He said he was not sure whether he was actually beaten by policemen shortly after his arrival because "there was chaos at the scene." The policemen, he said, tried to part him by force from two democratic party members of the U.S. House of Representatives at the airport. He said the officers used force to drag him into an elevator.

He said he may have been hit at that time but he was not certain whether he was actually beaten.

Kim, who had been in the United States since late 1982 after the government suspended his 20-year imprisonment for sedition, asked that he be allowed to leave the airport through the general customs clearance section. However, he said, the authorities refused and forcibly separated him in the airport's VIP room from the congressmen who accompanied him on his flight home from America. Kim said he was then placed in the elevator.

Speaking of the National Assembly election scheduled for next Tuesday, Kim said the present election law does not guarantee free election campaigning. However, he said if the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) recently organized by his supporters gains some ground, it would help restore democracy in his country. Kim and his wife were taken home in a minibus led by a black limousine. The minibus took a roundabout route away from the street where Kim's many supporters had turned out to greet him. The Kims got to their home from the airport around 1:20 p.m. Police maintained heavy security around the airport and the Kim residence in Seoul.

About 40,000 to 50,000 people were on the street leading to the airport. Some of them shouted antigovernment slogans and displayed streamers welcoming Kim home. Some clashed with riot police who tried to keep order. Police also fired teargas canisters.

Kim told the news conference that the local police said he could not leave home, an indication that he is under virtual house arrest. After he reached home, Kim spoke for about 10 minutes on the phone with Kim Yong-sam, another opposition political leader who is prohibited from engaging in political activities.

POLICEMEN ENCIRCLE KIM YONG-SAM'S HOUSE

SK072320 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] About 100 plainclothesmen sealed off the house of Kim Yong-sam, cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, for the fourth consecutive day yesterday. The police action was apparently aimed at preventing him from attending political gatherings. Kim is one of those who are still banned from engaging in political activities under law.

A police officer said the action was taken as Kim and other politically blacklisted persons are feared to increase their political activities. Kim Tae-chung, who will return home from the United States this morning, is another cochairman of the council.

NKDP PRESIDENT BARRED FROM GOING TO KIMPO

SK081103 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Article from "Tidbits" column]

[Text] Having left the headquarters of the New Korean Democratic Party [NKDP] in Yoido at 1005 on 8 February, Yi Min-u, NKDP president, arrived at the press conference hall on the third floor of the international airline building at Kimpo International Airport, breaking through police cordons twice.

Around 1020, President Yi, in a car on which a small flag of the NKDP was hoisted, along with Cho Yon-ha, NKDP vice president, and Kim Chae-kuang, chairman of the NKDP Committee for Election Publicity, met the first police cordon set in Kangnam street under the Songsen Grand Bridge. However, he broke through the cordon by taking advantage of a moment when young NKDP members were quarreling with policemen.

Around 1040, a group led by President Yi, which ran the blockade, was faced by the second police cordon placed at the entrance of the domestic airline compound and the international airline compound. President Yi finally arrived at the building of the international airline again by taking advantage of a moment when young party members were quarreling with the police.

NKDP CANDIDATE FILES SUIT AGAINST HOME MINISTER

SK080036 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Feb 85 p 11

[Text] On the evening of 7 February, Pak Chong-chin, deputy chief of the New Korea Democratic Party's Election Committee who has been placed under house arrest by the police, filed a law suit against Home Minister Chu Yong-pok at the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, stating that the minister has violated clause 45 of the parliamentary election law stipulating the guarantee of the status of candidates, etc.

ELECTION CAMPAIGNING CONTINUES THROUGHOUT NATION

SK072335 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 85 pp 1,2

[Text] While joint stumping rallies in Seoul were nearing an end with five days away until the parliamentary elections, campaigns in the provinces remained brisk yesterday. Opposition candidates were more desperate in their last-minute offensives against the government and its ruling party for their "fiasco" in the performance of their policies. Hundreds of thousands of citizens gathered at stumping places in Kwangju, Cholla-namdo, and Chonju, Cholla-pukto, in order to hear the speeches of candidates. Most candidates running in the provinces of Cholla-namdo and Cholla-pukto referred to the return of Kim Tae-chung and Kwangju incident.

In a speech session at Sungsin Technical High School in the constituency of Kwangju Tong and Puk, An Kwang-yang of the New Socialist Party, contended that there are many candidates posing as "democracy fighters," showing photos taken together with the opposition leader. He said, "I have nothing in my political goal but to gain free democracy through the elimination of military dictatorship."

Ko Kwi-nam of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) vowed that he would concentrate his efforts and wisdom on invigorating the regional development in Kwangju. Obviously referring to the Kwangju incident, Ko said, "Pains and sorrow in this region cannot be forgotten and must never be forgotten."

In a session at Honam Primary School in Chongju city, Cholla-pukto, where about 8,000 citizens gathered, Kim Won-ki of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) criticized the incumbent government as a "regime formed by military and kept up by military."

In the last stumping session in Chinhae-Changwon-Uichang, Kyongsang-Namdo, nearly 15,000 constituents gathered at Chinhae city to hear candidates exchange extreme verbal attacks against each other.

Om Pan-ho of the NKDP who took the podium first severely criticized Hwang Nak-chu of the DKP for breaking his relation with his old colleagues at the disbanded new Democratic Party. He told the audience that Kim Yong-sam, former president of the NDP, asked him if he would betray him as Hwang did. Then, the new party candidate argued, "It will be a shame of the people to elect anyone who breaks off his political principles."

In return, Hwang, a former lawmaker of the NDP, criticized his rival for accusing him without knowing anything. He said, "Kim Yong-sam made a phone call personally to me two days ago in order to encourage me in the campaigning."

Meanwhile, Rep. Pae Myong-kuk of the DJP called opposition candidates "liars" citing their "dubious" opposition character and "false accusation." As his rivals harshly denounced the government and his party, DJP candidate said, "This stumping site should not be a place to slander or defame others."

Four constituencies in Seoul continued "heated" debates with rival candidates exchanging in verbal attacks and announcing a variety of campaigns promises to voters. Three more debates will be held this week. Ruling party candidates called for the keeping of a majority of parliamentary seats for the continuous national development.

In Kangdong-gu, southeast Seoul, Rep. Chong Chin-kil of the DKP argued that he was the "truest" opposition politician because he served for Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung in the NDP days.

Aiming at NKDP's ex-bureaucrat candidate Kim Tong-kyu, he said, "A person who did not stay around an opposition party for a moment insists that he is an oppositionist." NKDP's Kim was an assistant commerce-trade minister until 1981.

As to Chong's remarks Kim ridiculed the DKP candidate for having not mentioned the name of Yi Chol-sung while speaking much of Kim Tae-chung. Chung was secretary to Yi, who ran in Chonju, Cholla-pukto, in the NDP days. Kim went on to charge that DJP's Chong Nam worked as a journalist for the Yusin (revitalizing reforms) system led by the president Pak Chong-hui. Chong replied, "Who is the real remnant of the Yusin regime, a government official ousted for corruption or a journalist critical of the system?" He then criticized NKDP's Kim as the very man who advocated the unsuccessful introduction of heavy and chemical industry as a government official in the days of the Yusin.

On the playground of a primary school in Kangnam-gu, southern Seoul, DJP's Yi Tae-sop said that he would become an oppositionist within the ruling party. About 20,000 voters were present. With regard to opposition candidates' blame of huge foreign debts, he said, "Foreign countries are forming a queue to lend more money because of Korea's credit and social stability."

NKDP candidate Kim Hyong-nae asserted that the strongest political party to challenge against a dictatorial system was the NKDP led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. He said, "Let's not give votes to the ruling party in order to regain honor in this area where ex-National Assembly speaker Chong Ane-hyok and money lender Chang Yong-cha did real estate speculations." DKP's Yi Chung-chae argued that his party was the respectable opposition party that had 81 seats in the assembly.

At Yonhi Primary School, Sodaemun-gu, opposition candidates charged that large-scale financial incidents including Chang Yong-cha scandal occurred due to the failures of government policies.

YI WON-KYONG MEETS WALKER ON HELICOPTER SALES

SK080733 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb, 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong called U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Richard Walker to his ministry Friday and conveyed the government's position on the reported diversion of the U.S.-built helicopters to North Korea. Yi stressed that the influx into North Korea of the U.S.-made Hughes Helicopters Inc. craft was a matter of great consequence, which drew shock and resentment from the Korean Government and people, a ministry spokesman said.

The U.S. Department of Defense recently confirmed that more than 80 Hughes-built helicopters had been delivered to North Korea via a West German trading company without U.S. Government approval.

The minister called upon the U.S. Government to investigate the route of the transactions thoroughly and to inform the Korean Government of its findings. He also registered a strong request that the U.S. side come up with strict countermeasures to prevent future recurrences, the spokesman said.

'WARNING' SERVED TO ARMS SUPPLIERS TO NORTH

SK072302 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The government yesterday served a strong warning to foreign arms suppliers against possible sale of their products to North Korea in connection with the diversion of Hughes helicopters to the North. Government authorities affirmed in a meeting yesterday that the Korean Government would cease transactions with any company that sells arms to North Korea. It will also take the same sanctions against the suppliers of civilian equipment and their parts which can be used for military purposes to the North, it was decided in an inter-ministerial conference chaired by Acting Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon.

The participants in the meeting decided that new purchases from Hughes Helicopters Inc. would be withheld if necessary to check the introduction of arms into North Korea, conference sources said.

The government will lodge strong protests with the U.S. and West German authorities for the illegal export of the helicopters to North Korea. In addition, the government will ask for an explanation of the details of the shipment and measures taken against the companies involved, conference sources said.

During the 80-minute meeting, the ministers also discussed measures to strengthen the watch against possible armed provocations by North Korea timed with the 12th-term parliamentary election. They analyzed that the abduction of two South Korean fishing boats by an armed North Korean patrol boat was meant to trigger an atmosphere of social unrest in the South and to impede the election itself. The North Korean patrol boat fired at two fishing boats operating on the seas near Paengnyong-do Island at around 2:45 p.m. Tuesday and abducted them to the North. North Korea is most likely to return the abducted fishermen to the South timed with lunar New Year's Day which falls on Feb. 20 this year for propaganda effects, the ministers predicted.

Attendants of the meeting included Home Minister Chu Yong-pck, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Education Minister Kwon I-hyok, Justice Minister Pae Myong-in, Trade-Industry Minister Kim Chin-ho, Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui, and Unification Minister Son Chae-sik. Senior Presidential Secretary for Political Affairs Ho Mun-to, and Director General of the National Police Headquarters Pak Pae-kun were also present.

HUGHES EXPRESSES REGRETS ON AIRCRAFT SALES

SK072330 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Los Angeles (YONHAP) -- The Hughes Helicopter Inc. said Wednesday that it has expressed deep regrets to the Seoul government over "illegal" shipments of its helicopters to North Korea. A Hughes representative in Seoul, the company said, was instructed to convey the regrets to the Korean Government. The smuggling of the helicopters into North Korea is an issue of great concern to the Hughes company and the United States it said in an announcement.

PAPER CALLS ON NORTH TO RELEASE ABDUCTED BOATS

SK070111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Abduction of Fishing Boats"]

[Text] The North Korean communist regime has once again unmasked its militant nature by abducting two South Korean vessels peacefully engaged in fishing on the high seas off the west coast Tuesday. It is not hard to presume why the North Koreans committed an act of sea piracy at this time as it came only a week before the National Assembly elections will be held in the South. It is plain that the Pyongyang regime did it as part of a sinister scheme to incite a feeling of insecurity and social unrest among South Koreans in hopes of disturbing the general elections.

The fishing boat abduction follows North Korea's boycott of two scheduled meetings with South Korea in January -- one for economic cooperation and the other to arrange reunions of separated families -- on the unreasonable pretext that the Republic of Korea and the United States were planning to hold an annual joint defensive military exercise, Team Spirit 85.

This is not the first time that North Korea has commandeered South Korean vessels at gunpoint. We recall that communist patrol craft have seized South Korean fishing vessels on more than 30 occasions since the Korean War ended with the 1953 armistice. During the 1980-82 period alone, six of our ships were abducted on the high seas.

North Korea's most recent barbaric act at sea -- preying on unarmed fishing boats operating well outside its territorial waters -- is of a more sinister nature than previous incidents since its is obviously timed to effect the election in the South. It only reveals Pyongyang's true intentions that were hidden behind the smiles it showed toward Seoul late last year. It has now been demonstrated beyond a doubt that North Korea's recent peace gestures were but a smokescreen designed to disguise its unchanged aim of conquering the South by any means possible.

The reported secret purchase of U.S.-made helicopters in large quantities and the recent testimony by top American defense leaders before Congress on North Korea's continued arms buildup served to remind us anew about North Korea's aggressive designs. We once again urge the North Korean regime to abandon its evil scheme against the South for the sake of peaceful coexistence of the Korean people and to desist from its cowardly, inhumane acts of piracy against fellow Korean. Pyongyang must return the abducted ships and crewmen without delay.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS MALAYSIAN FINANCE MINISTER

BK060621 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Daim Zainuddin, the visiting minister of finance from Malaysia, paid a courtesy call on U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today at 1015 at the prime minister's office. Present at the meeting with Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha were Thura U Tun Tin, the deputy prime minister and the minister of finance and planning, and U Kyaw Tint, the director general of the prime minister's office.

The visiting minister was accompanied by Mohd Amir bin Jaafar, the Malaysian ambassador to Burma; Tan Sri Thong Yaw Hong, the secretary general of the Finance Ministry; and Mr (Mohd Ramli bin Mat Wajid), the deputy secretary of the Finance Ministry.

The visiting minister and his delegation then proceeded to the Ministry of Finance and Planning at 1100 and called on Thura U Tun Tin, the deputy prime minister and the minister of finance and planning. Also present at the meeting were the deputy ministers of finance and planning, Dr Maung Shein and U Aye Ko, and the director general of the Foreign Economic Relations Department, U Nyunt Maung.

In the morning, the visiting minister and his delegation visited the Shwedagon Pagoda. At 1430, the visiting minister and his delegation visited the Gem Emporium. In the evening, the deputy prime minister and the minister of finance and planning, Thura U Tun Tin, hosted a banquet at the Karaweik hall in honor of the visiting minister and his delegation.

CHAIRMAN U NE WIN RETURNS FROM 'OVERSEAS TRIP'

BK041346 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], returned from an overseas trip at 1300 today. Party Chairman U Ne Win returned together with General Thura Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and defense minister; U Maung Cho, minister for industry II; and officials of the Defense Ministry and the BSPP Chairman's Office.

Party Chairman U Ne Win and his delegation were welcomed at Rangoon Airport by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman; State Council members; U Aye Ko, party general secretary; U Sein Lwin, party joint general secretary; party Central Executive Committee members; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister; chairmen of central organs of power; ministers: Mr Constante Ma Cruz, Philippine ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma: Dr Helmut Turk, FRG ambassador to Burma; and high-ranking military officials.

KHMER ROUGE, SRV FORCES BATTLE FOR KEY POSITIONS

HK080756 Hong Kong AFP in English 0734 GMT 8 Feb 85

[By Allen Nacheman]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge guerrillas today reportedly clashed with Vietnamese troops for key positions in western Cambodia, as the communist resistance said it has killed Soviet and Warsaw Pact advisors in a hotel attack. The claim, on Khmer Rouge radio monitored here, said a three-prong guerrilla attack last Friday killed an unspecified number of Soviet and other Warsaw Pact advisors staying at the Grand Hotel in the provincial capital of Siem Reap. The radio said the guerrillas also killed 38 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed several government buildings in the town, 100 kilometers (62 miles) inside Cambodia from the Thai border.

Siem Reap serves as a major staging area for the Vietnamese Army, which has occupied Cambodia since ousting Phnom Penh's Khmer Rouge government six years ago. The Soviet Embassy here declined to comment on the report, which could not be independently confirmed. Moscow is a staunch ally of Hanoi.

The guerrillas and Vietnamese meanwhile battled today for strategic positions in the mountainous Phnom Malai jungle along the Thai border, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of the Thai town of Aranyaprathet. The military sources in the area said the Army sent two F-5E jet fighters on reconnaissance flights along the border, after Vietnamese planes were tracked on radar near the border over Cambodia.

A Khmer Rouge leader, Mit Sok Piap, told reporters in Aranyaprathet that guerrillas were using mortars, rockets and recoilless rifles to dislodge Vietnamese from hilltop positions taken earlier in the week. He said the Vietnamese were moving supply caravans into the region along highway five from a base in the Cambodian town of Sisophon, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the border. Vietnam has stepped up its attacks on the Khmer Rouge in recent weeks after overrunning bases of the nationalist guerrillas, allies of the Khmer Rouge.

Five Thai schools near the border were shut down today and some 1,200 students sent home for fear of cross-border shelling. Thai rangers yesterday clashed with a Vietnamese patrol apparently taking a short cut through Thai territory to transport wounded men, border sources said, adding that several Vietnamese were wounded in the skirmish.

NATION REVIEW Report

BK080147 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge forces were yesterday engaged in fierce fighting for control of an important observation post near Phnom Malai, a guerrilla major stronghold, field sources said. There were confusing reports on which side was actually in control of Phnom Yeay Som, about 17 kilometres southeast of this border town.

The sources said the fighting erupted at about 2 am when the Khmer Rouge guerrillas started using their mortars, recoilless rifles and rocket propelled grenades against Vietnamese positions in the area of Phnom Yeay Som Hill. The sources expressed surprise that the Vietnamese at this time did not respond with heavy weapons. They said the opposing forces were engaged in small armed fighting around Phnom Yeay Som area. They said the fighting continued until dawn and then there was a brief lull before it resumed at about 10 am and continued into the evening.

Phnum Yeay Som, located between Phnum Mak Hoeun and the Phnum Malai mountain range, is considered vital to the Khmer Rouge's defence. It overlooks the major route into Phnum Malai, a mountainous cluster of encampments, including the Khmer Rouge headquarters.

Fear of stray shells from heavy fighting drove Thai villagers along the frontier, in Bam Mai Pakhong, Wang Mon, Kok Sabang and Khlong Namsai, to spend Wednesday night in makeshift bunkers, according to the sources. They said two Vietnamese jetplanes were seen flying over the Phnum Malai mountain range. They said the jets flew about half an hour at 20,000 feet, making an arc from the northeast to the southwest. "Maybe the Vietnamese used the planes to observe the Khmer Rouge stronghold," said the sources.

They also said Vietnamese forces used many helicopters for transportation in the area of the Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain.

PAPER REPORTS KHMER ROUGE DIVISION REJECTS AID

BK060740 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] According to a Thai military source, the 320th Khmer Route Division under the leadership of Mitr Korn issued a statement on 30 January rejecting food and medical assistance from international organizations and barring newsmen from the areas under its responsibility. The statement says the Khmer Rouge does not need such assistance and that assistance in the past alienated the Cambodian population from the Khmer Rouge forces. It also says it will not guarantee the safety of international organization volunteers and newsmen operating in its areas.

EDITORIAL MARKS INDOCHINESE PARTY ANNIVERSARY

BK051435 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Station editorial: "Enthusiastically Acclaim the 55th Founding Anniversary of the Glorious Indochinese Communist Party"]

[Text] In an atmosphere of great joy and with profound feelings of gratitude, on 3 February the communists and people of the PRK together with the communists and peoples of fraternal Vietnam and Laos loudly acclaim the 55th founding anniversary of the glorious Indochinese Communist Party. This historic day is one of great and profound significance to our three fraternal nations, which live together on the Indochinese Peninsula.

The Indochinese Communist Party [words indistinct] Marxism-Leninism as the beacon. Thanks to the clear-sighted guidelines of the Indochinese Communist Party, the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao nations and peoples have survived, enjoyed all rights and freedoms, and been able to see the bright light of truth and the way to advance toward realizing [words indistinct]. The Indochinese Communist Party [words indistinct] Marxism-Leninism, was founded and prospered on the Indochinese Peninsula.

The Indochinese Communist Party was born at a time when Russia's Great October Revolution was developing rapidly to the colonialists' and the imperialists' great alarm and at a time when Indochina was invaded, occupied, and exploited by the Japanese fascists and French colonialists. Under the wise leadership of the great President Ho Chi Minh, the Indochinese Communist Party grew up rapidly and functioned actively. The party then mobilized and turned the patriotic movements into a great national union [words indistinct], strengthened the worker-peasant alliance, and stimulated the masses to rise up and wage a valiant struggle, which scored successive victories over the aggressors.

To meet the progressive needs of the revolutionary movements in the three Indochinese countries and to [words indistinct] new strategies (?for offensives) against the French colonialists, the Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party, which was held in 1951, decided to dissolve the Indochinese Communist Party and to found the Vietnam Workers Party, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The three parties have continued to enhance their traditions of militant solidarity and cooperation and have assisted each other more actively since then.

The Vietnam Workers Party -- now the Communist Party of Vietnam -- led personally by President Ho Chi Minh, became a powerful force, a comrade and ally, and the most trustworthy and strongest prop of the Cambodian and Lao revolutions. Vietnam made great sacrifices; scored successive victories over the Japanese fascists, French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and Beijing hegemonists-expansionists [words indistinct]; and fulfilled internationalist duties by helping to liberate fraternal Cambodia and Laos from the yokes of domination of the colonialists and imperialists, particularly by freeing and rescuing the Cambodian people from the serious danger created by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- to enable the Cambodian people to seize the brilliant, historic victory on 7 January 1979.

At present, in addition to preparing to fight and defeat the aggressive acts of the Chinese for the defense of their national independence and in addition to carrying out their internationalist duties in assisting Cambodia and Laos, the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, have been striving to build socialism in their country. They have scored [words indistinct]. These victories have created favorable conditions for the SRV to fulfill even more successfully its role as the firm prop of the Cambodian and Lao revolutions. The SRV has become the firm outpost of (?socialism) in Southeast Asia.

With assistance from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, the LPRP led the revolutionary movement to achieve brilliant victories in building the LPDR, making it advance in all fields.

In the PRK, under the leadership of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, now the KPRP, the revolutionary forces and the mass movements were mobilized to struggle for independence and freedom with assistance from the fraternal CPV and LPRP, thus scoring successive victories over the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys. After scoring a victory over the U.S. imperialists on 17 April 1975, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique reversed its nature. It betrayed the people and Marxism-Leninism; dissociated itself from the fraternal CPV and LPRP, which had shared weal and woe from their single origin in the Indochinese Communist Party; turned the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party into a reactionary Maoist party; massacred good, devoted cadres and innocent people in a most barbarous manner; and made the Angkor fatherland into a hell on earth filled with pools of blood and tears, causing the supreme tragedy unprecedented in human history.

Confronting this danger of genocide and territorial extinction, the genuine communists and the Cambodian people, with the wholehearted support and assistance of the party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam, fought valiantly until they seized the historic victory on 7 January 1979, thus enabling the Cambodian fatherland and people to be reborn and the Cambodian people to enjoy their rights and freedoms and to become genuine masters of their country and destiny. A Marxist-Leninist party has been formed.

This party has joined with the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties -- particularly those of Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union -- in rebuilding our people's livelihood and has succeeded in improving it steadily.

During the past 6 years, with the vigorous assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, the KPRP has led the struggle to defend and rebuild our country; scored many victories; succeeded in firmly defending our national independence; successfully smashed all perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries; and rebuilt our economic, social, and socialist culture establishments.

Particularly in 1984, we scored many big victories in the defense and construction of our Cambodian fatherland, thus making it advance in all fields. The most outstanding point attesting to our advance is that the Armed Forces of all categories have progressed steadily both in terms of quantity and quality. They have gained mastery in combat and in the control of the bases seized from the enemies along the Thai border. The regional and commune guerrilla units have taken part in fighting the enemies and have mastered the defense of localities [word indistinct]. The movement to persuade misled persons who had followed the enemies, to return to the fold and national society has become a seething mass movement that has dealt a heavy blow on the enemies and has performed beyond expectations. The people are very patriotic and have enthusiastically taken part in national defense labor.

The building of revolutionary forces in all localities has developed steadily and rapidly. There are party branches and subbranches in a number of factories, enterprises, and communes. Our people's sense of responsibility and creative ingenuity for national defense and construction tasks is high. International relations with the fraternal socialist countries have been firmly and vigorously consolidated and developed, increasing mutual understanding. This is another step in the advance of the Cambodian revolution in addition to the big victories scored in all fields, thus enabling the PRK's prestige to soar even higher in the international arena. Progressive countries in the world have become well aware of the real situation in Cambodia, recognized the PRK, and increased support for it.

On the occasion of this 55th founding anniversary of the glorious Indochinese Communist Party, the Cambodian Communists and people joyfully and sincerely join with the communists and peoples of fraternal Vietnam and Laos in expressing their profound gratitude to the Indochinese Communist Party and great President Ho Chi Minh -- the pioneer who disseminated Marxism-Leninism in the three Indochinese countries. The Cambodian Communists and people sincerely acclaim the great victories scored by the fraternal Vietnamese-Lao communists and peoples.

Through all stages of struggle in the past, the Cambodian Communists and people have seen clearly the strategic and traditional significance of the solidarity and alliance of the three parties, Armies, peoples, and countries in Indochina: They constitute a (?factor) of long-standing strategic essence, which decides the fate of the three Indochinese countries and the progress of each country. The big victories scored in all fields by the Cambodian revolution are attributable to the wholehearted contributions by the Vietnamese and Lao friends, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

To score even greater victories in accordance with the targets set forth by the party and state, the Cambodian Communists and people pledge to make every effort to use their combined forces to stimulate vigorously the military, political, economic, and diplomatic offensive; to crush all perfidious activities and schemes of the reactionaries of all stripes with the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists and U.S. imperialists as the ringleaders; to implement effectively the major policies and the 1985 economic and social program of the party and state approved by the eighth session of the first National Assembly; to stimulate vigorously the building of genuine revolutionary forces and firm communes, villages, and localities in all aspects; to consolidate the internationalist solidarity with the socialist community and progressive nations in the world, particularly the close solidarity and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union. All of this is for the progress of the PRK and glory of Indochina, thus contributing to defending peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

KUFNCD REPORTS INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP IN 1984

BK060735 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1130 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK) -- The KUFNCD during the past year received more than a hundred thousand "combatants," compared to 20,000 in 1983. The "front combatants" [combatants du front] are those chosen, regardless of their nationality and religion, from localities where they work to be the vanguard in the construction and defense work.

This is according to the report on the front's activities presented at its fourth plenum held recently in Phnom Penh. The report said currently the Federation of Trade Unions has 80,000 members or 43 percent more than in 1983. The membership of the youth organization was increased to 70,000 or 20,000 more than in 1983. The women's association has more than 1.3 million members.

Through the front's work, people have clearly realized the great force of the Cambodian revolution, the increasing prestige of the PRK in the international arena, the importance of international solidarity with countries of the socialist community, particularly Vietnam, and have more confidence in the party's leadership.

SPK ATTACKS SIHANOUK'S 'CRIMINAL PARTNERSHIP'

BK081216 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 8 -- Sihanouk's political clowning is completely disgusting. While claiming to be a patriot, he never ceases acting against the interests of his country and has no scruple about collaborating with notorious traitors at the expense of his people.

That Sihanouk is irresponsible and shameless is a known fact. A self-serving man, he allowed himself to be dined and wined while his country was agonizing in a genocide unleashed by Beijing itself, the most, genocide horrible the world had ever seen [sentence as received]. Then he meekly bowed to Beijing's dictate by entering into a criminal partnership with the perpetrators of that same genocide.

Now, while demands are being raised around the world for the elimination of the Pol Pot clique because of its unpardonable crimes, and for the right of the Kampuchean people to live freely and in security, never again threatened by massive blood-letting, Sihanouk is exerting himself to give Pol Pot a clean slate. He even goes from door to door to plead for a comeback of the butchers.

Of late, Sihanouk's partnership with Pol Pot took a more odious turn. From Jan. 14 to Feb. 5, his troops staged five hit-and-run attacks on Kampuchean border villages, killing people and setting fire to homes. It's a pity that after rolling his boss on the political scenes so long, Sihanouk can now be so reckless. Doesn't he realize that his present course is quite hopeless, that the only thing it will surely lead to is a political suicide for himself? If he has any sense left, despite his patent irresponsibility and unscrupulousness, Sihanouk should stop before the last bridge is burned.

VONADK REPORTS ATTACK ON BATTAMBANG AIRPORT

BK080330 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Our National Army launched a 2-pronged attack on Battambang town from the north on the night of 4 February. The first prong was directed against Norea market, Vat Balat, and Vat Sophi, where Vietnamese enemy soldiers were staying. The second prong was directed against the concrete bridge west of the hospital and the new bridge.

In 20 minutes of fighting, we killed 18 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 12 others; destroyed a large quantity of guns and ammunition, 10 military barracks, 18 trenches, a paddy storehouse containing 5,000 sacks of paddy, a Vietnamese office, 5 motorcycles, and a large quantity of military materiel; and seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

Concurrently, our National Army successfully attacked Battambang airport. After 20 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed this airport. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 18 others. Among those killed were a number of Vietnamese commanders. We destroyed a large quantity of weapons and ammunition, 15 large trenches, 20 small trenches, 35 military barracks, 2 Vietnamese houses, a control tower, a radar system, and a large quantity of aircraft materials.

Our National Army attacked the Vietnamese enemy's district office in Varin District, Siem Reap Province, at 0500 on 29 January. After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely occupied Varin district office and Kouk Dong commune office. We killed 27 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 39 others. Among those killed were a Vietnamese regiment commander, a battalion commander, three company leaders, and nine Vietnamese security officers at the district and commune levels. We destroyed an 80-mm mortar, a 60-mm mortar, 7 B-40's, 4 B-41's, 5 RPD's, 15 AK's, 9 AR-15's, 3 CK's, 6 SKS's, 7 M-79's, 3 pistols, a district office, a commune office, 27 military barracks, 72 trenches, a C-25 radio, 3 telegraph machines, 5 telephones, 371 sets of military clothes, an ammunition depot, a medicine storehouse, a cloth warehouse containing 200 rolls of cloth, a paddy storehouse, a rice mill, a rice milling machine, 250 rucksacks, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized a B-40, 2 RPD's, an M-79, a CK, a carbine, a telegraph machine, a telephone, 20 rolls of cloth, a bicycle, 70 rucksacks, a pair of binoculars, 4,900 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 B-40 rockets, 32 AK magazines, 5 RPD magazines, 1,500 meters of telephone line, and some military materiel.

JOINT TEAM TO VISIT C-130 CRASH SITE 10-21 FEB

BK081000 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] A report from the Foreign Affairs Ministry says that the LPDR Government, implementing a humanitarian policy toward the families of U.S. MIA's during the war, has responded to the U.S. Government's request by agreeing to carry out a joint search operation at the crash site of a U.S. C-130 aircraft shot down in southern Laos. The search will be conducted between 10 and 21 February 1985. The United States highly values this humanitarian act by the Lao Government.

KPL Report

BK080916 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 8 (OANA-KPL) -- In accordance with its humanitarian policy, the Lao Government has given green-light for joint Lao-U.S. efforts searching for U.S. MIA servicemen, stated the Foreign Ministry information source. The daily PASASON pointed out that the Government of the Lao PDR, in response to the U.S. Government's request, has agreed to set up joint work-team for an on-the-spot investigation of the crash site of the U.S. C-130 in southern Laos shot down during the war. The search team will work from Feb. 10 to 12. [as received]

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES USSR PLANNING GROUP

BK061214 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 6 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPDRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Committee, received here yesterday a delegation of the Planning Committee of the Soviet Union led by its member Nikolay Vorov who is also head of the General Directive for Economic Relations With the Socialist Countries. During the warm and cordial discussion Vice-Chairman Sali Vongkhamsao welcomed the visit of the Soviet delegation. The two sides exchanged their view on various issues regarding to cooperation between the Lao and Soviet Union Planning Committees for 1986-1990.

Soviet delegation arrived here in the afternoon of February 5. It was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Khamphet Phengmuang, first vice-chairman of the Planning Committee, and other senior officials.

VIENTIANE HAILS SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH SRV

BK051634 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 4 Feb 85

["Article": "The Special Relationship That Is a Fundamental Factor"]

[Text] Having originated from the same Indochinese Communist Party and having been built, trained, and forged by the great President Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding combatant of the international communist and workers movement, over the past several decades the two parties -- the LPRP and the CPV -- have never ceased to develop and enhance the fine tradition and rare and special relationship between them. The two parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam fought side by side in the same trenches against the common enemy aggressors -- the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists -- and proudly and simultaneously fulfilled the tasks of national liberation in each country to deserve the slogan: To fight simultaneously and win victories simultaneously.

In the new period of the socialist revolution, the two fraternal parties, having seen the need to further strengthen and broaden this tradition, have continued to unprecedentedly strengthen the special solidarity and to render more mutual assistance to each other in order to ensure victories for the revolution in each country.

Since 1975 when the two countries were completely liberated, the special relationship between the two parties has developed to a new degree. The two parties have promoted cooperation between the two states in all spheres of work, including the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation on 18 July 1977. The cooperation between their ministries and services and the development of sisterly relationship between localities has become a positive symbol of strong aspirations and pure desires between the fraternal parties, states, and peoples of the two countries.

Each victory scored in the task of socialist transformation and construction and each victory in the task of national defense against the multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, is the outcome of cooperation and a victory of the enhancement of the special relationship between the LPRP and the CPV -- the fighters for the lofty revolutionary ideals -- and is a contribution to the common struggle of all nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

Let us further enhance and nourish the special relationship and great solidarity between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam so as to make them grow forever so that no reactionary forces can destroy them. Let us strengthen and broaden the time-honored tradition between the two countries in the same manner as expressed in the immortal poem by President Ho Chi Minh which says: The fraternal Vietnam and Laos have developed a mutual love that is deeper than the water of the Mekong River. This special relationship has become a fundamental decisive factor ensuring victories for the two countries.

The LPRP is resolved to further strengthen and enhance the majestic tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party and to pay close attention to educating all party cadres and members and the Lao people of all tribes to preserve this relationship forever. The special solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation between the LPRP and the CPV, which have become a rule for the existence and development of the two countries, will develop and nurture to the point that no enemies will be able to shake them.

At present the special solidarity, great friendship, and all-round friendship among the three fraternal parties -- the LPRP, the CPV, and the KPRP -- which have become a militant alliance with high efficiency, have served to unprecedentedly multiply the strength of the three Indochinese countries and have frightened the enemies of peace. There is no doubt that the special relationship between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam and among the three parties, states, and peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia will make the LPDR, the SRV, and PRK grow stronger and advance together triumphantly along the socialist path.

ATHIT PUTS BORDER FORCES ON 'FULL ALERT'

BK071442 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek talked to reporters at the Bangkok Security Command this morning about the situation on the Thai-Cambodian border. He said the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces yesterday fired artillery rounds from their bases at Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Hoeun in Cambodia and the shells hit Thailand at Khao Noi Si Chomphu, in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, damaging two homes and killing two cows. Thailand retaliated with artillery fire, forcing the Vietnamese shelling to diminish.

The supreme commander said the situation has become tense just south of Prachin Buri. Vietnam not only used artillery and tanks but also used jet aircraft and helicopters in support of the mop-up operations against the Cambodian tripartite forces. As this might affect the border area of Thailand, he has ordered the Chanthaburi-Trat forces of the Navy, the Burapha forces of the Army, and a unit of the Air Force onto full alert in readiness to cope with any eventuality to safeguard national security.

He has also ordered steps to protect the people living close to the border from harassment and plundering by unidentified bandit gangs, whose nationality is not known. He said no evacuation of the people from the border had been carried out so far, as the situation is still not that bad. However, an evacuation plan has been mapped out. It can be carried out immediately if the situation warrants.

ATHIT REPORTS SRV NOW USING ADVANCED MISSILES

BK080149 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 85 p 1, 2

[Text] Vietnamese troops waging the ongoing military campaign against Khmer resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border are now armed with sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles never used before in previous dry-season offensives, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday.

Gen Athit said that to cope with the missiles, Thai aircraft deployed for observation flights along the border must have higher manoeuvrability. Speaking to members of the Psychological Club at the Central Security Command Headquarters, Gen Athit said that the Vietnamese used the new missile in an attack on a Thai A-37 observation plane while it was flying in Thai air space close to the border in Buriram early last month.

A Thai Air Force officer was killed in the assault while the other managed to survive by ejecting himself out of the cockpit before the aircraft crashlanded.

Gen Athit did not identify the type of the new missiles introduced to Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. He said that the missiles can down an aircraft which is flying over the 10,000-ft altitude. He said that Thai troops seized many cone-shaped landmines which the Vietnamese had planted along the frontier. The cone-shaped landmines which have been produced by a "super power" were newly introduced to the Vietnamese for their current military campaign, according to the supreme commander.

Gen Athit also said that Vietnamese troops last Wednesday tried to sneak across the frontier by cutting off barbed wire put up by Thai troops to defend a strategic hill at O Bok border pass in Buriram. He said that the Thai forces guarding the border frontier were re-deployed because of the ferocity of the current Vietnamese suppression against the Khmer resistance. The re-deployment was particularly drastic in the border areas at Chong Bok and Chong Anma in Ubon Ratchathani Province. The areas adjoin Laos and Kampuchea, he said.

"The current Vietnamese campaign is several times fiercer than their previous offensives and the weapons they use now are also more sophisticated than ever," he said.

F-5E FIGHTERS SENT ON CAMBODIAN BORDER MISSION

BK080849 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 Feb 85 pp 1, 36

[Text] Thailand this morning sent two F-5E fighters on a mission over the Thai-Kampuchean border as Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge forces continued to battle in the Phnum Malai region, military sources reported. The development came after a foreign jet fighter was spotted in the contested area in the wake of night-long fighting between the rival forces.

In a two-hour episode late yesterday afternoon, Thai border troops engaged Vietnam in a clash -- that included artillery exchanges -- after a group of Vietnamese soldiers thrust across the border into Thailand, an informed military source told the WORLD. The source said the incursion took place at around 4 p.m. near Khao Din, located 40 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, sparking a clash that continued until dusk.

The Vietnamese side was believed to have suffered heavy casualties but the Thai side reportedly emerged unscathed. The F-5E fighters, dispatched from the Royal Thai Air Force base at Korat, headed south of Aranyapraphet a few hours after an unidentified jet aircraft was spotted hovering over the hills of Phnum Malai, Phnum Mak Houen and Phnum Yeay Som at around 5:30 a.m. today.

A military source stressed that the RTAF's two F-5E's were on a reconnaissance mission over the area late this morning.

Thai military authorities have predicted that Hanoi would call in air power in its attempt to take the Khmer Rouge headquarters, which has so far remained intact, although satellite outposts have fallen in weeks of fighting in the vicinity. Hanoi's air power largely comprises Soviet-made MIG fighter planes of various specifications.

Field sources said Khmer Rouge contingents armed with recoilless guns, mortars and rockets this morning hit Vietnamese units around Phnum Yean Som, Dong Suatai and Ban Sakaeyo, sparking a series of clashes that were audible in Aranyapraphet.

Vietnamese artillery guns normally activated from support bases deeper inside Kampuchea remained silent during these engagements, prompting speculation that Hanoi's strategists were formulating new tactics to deal with the battle-tested resistance forces.

At about the same time, fresh troops and more hardware from Sisophon were reported to be travelling along Highway 5 towards Phnum Mak Hoean and Phnum Malai. Meanwhile, sources said the Vietnamese intruders who punched into Khao Din yesterday did so by crossing the Khlong Namsai canal at the border from Ang Kbal.

At the height of the battle, the Vietnamese soldiers called in artillery support from Ampil and Phnum Chak Krai, challenging the Thai side to retaliate with similar action to repel the intruders.

SITTHI RETURNS FROM GULF, DISCUSSES CAMBODIA

BK080859 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 Feb 95 p 36

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers will review the fighting in Kampuchea during their two-day meeting in Bangkok next week, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said this morning. Speaking upon his return from a two-week visit to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman at Dong Muang Airport, ACM Sitthi said the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting would also consider a proposal by Vietnam to settle the Kampuchea issue which had been conveyed by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

This would include clarifications made by Vietnam over some questions raised by ASEAN through Mr Perez de Cuellar. He said the ASEAN foreign ministers would discuss their stand towards Khmer resistance forces. ACM Sitthi said ASEAN senior officials led by the permanent secretary of state for foreign affairs of each country would hold a meeting tomorrow to prepare the agenda for meeting on Monday and Tuesday of their foreign ministers.

Another issue to be discussed at the meeting is the area in which ASEAN wants to participate at the forthcoming Pacific conference. ASEAN had said before that it wanted something in the field of human resources. He said he will accept an invitation by the Indonesian foreign minister to attend the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian summit to be celebrated at Bandung. He is expected to meet some leaders of the Third World countries there.

Commenting on fierce fighting between Khmer resistance forces in Democratic Kampuchea, he said occupation of an area was not as important in guerrilla warfare as long as there were no heavy casualties. He said the morale of the Khmer resistance forces was very high as they were fighting for national survival while the Vietnamese troops were fighting to occupy another country. He insisted that Vietnam would never win the war in Kampuchea by military means and the problem could only be solved through political means.

50 DEMONSTRATE FOR 'DEMOCRATIC' LABOR POLICY

BK060211 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] About 50 labour activists demonstrated yesterday at the Government House and called on the government to pursue a new set of policies to overcome the problems facing the country.

The demonstrators who represented a newly-formed organization called the Coordinating Committee to Solve the Nation's and People's Problems as well as some labour unions, took to task what they called a "dictatorial policy" of the government and urged that a "democratic policy" should take its place. Observers said that the activists were closely aligned with the Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT), which had earlier put forward similar overtures to the government. Representatives of the labour activists also lodged a letter and a memo on the group's ideas to solve the country's problems with the Government House officials. The letter was addressed to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. They also distributed copies of the memo to passers-by during the rally which began at about 9 am.

LCT President Amal Khamthetthong told reporters that his committee would also put forward its ideas to various political parties as well as individual MP's, to win their support.

The committee, formed on Feb 2 and composed of 10 LCT executives as well as 10 other labour leaders, plans to invite representatives from the student movement, farmers and labour groups to a meeting scheduled for Saturday at the LCT headquarters, to discuss a concerted campaign on the issue.

VIETNAMESE 'LAND REFUGEES' WANT OWN CAMP

BK040319 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Feb 84 p 3

[By Soemsuk Kasitipradit]

[Text] Ta Phraya -- Vietnamese land refugees living with their Kampuchean counterparts are appealing to authorities for their own separate camps following an incident last month when about 20 Vietnamese women were allegedly raped by armed Khmer resistance fighters. Thai military officials concerned with border security confirmed the incident happened and said measures had been taken to avoid a recurrence.

Vietnamese refugee leader, Col Lam Ne, 57, a former soldier of the old South Vietnam regime, told the BANGKOK POST that the 3,800 Vietnamese refugees in the "Site A" refugee camp, a temporary shelter 1.5 kilometres from their old Dong Rak (now Ta Lok) camp, are living in fear of "discrimination" against them from the Khmers, particularly the armed Khmer National People's Liberation Front fighters.

Dong Rak, which is about 14 kilometres northeast of this district town, used to house 23,000 Khmers and Vietnamese.

In the allegation, the details of which were substantiated by Thai authorities at the border, Col Lam Ne said that since January 9 when they were still at the Dong Rak camp, a KPNLF unit entered the Vietnamese section of the camp, pillaged their shelters and raped about 20 Vietnamese women. The unarmed Vietnamese did not put up resistance, Col Lam Ne said, because "we knew what would happen to us if we fought back".

Col Lam Ne said he had made an appeal for a separate Vietnamese camp through the International Committee of the Red Cross' representative in Aranyaprathet, Gerard Stegmann.

"Our own separate camp is the only way to solve the problem. As long as Vietnamese and Khmers live together there will be a problem of discrimination. This has been part of history and we know it well," Col Lam Ne said.

Thai officers of Task Force 80, in charge of the border area, confirmed the incidents. When the task force learned what had happened, its officers met KPNLF Vice President Gen Dien Del and asked him to control his soldiers. During the talks, Gen Dien Del denied all knowledge and responsibility for the incident, prompting the task force to take the strong action of restricting all international aid agencies from rendering assistance to Khmer refugees at "Site 1", another temporary Khmer camp which had by then been established one kilometre from the Sanlo Changan (now re-named Prasat Sabaeng) camp, some two kilometres south of Dong Ruk on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The task force also instituted "security level 3" -- the highest security ration -- for "Site 1" which meant that all aid officials there had to immediately pull out of the area. The officers said the measures succeeded in softening the hostility of the Khmers against the Vietnamese refugees but admitted that they could not eliminate the tension completely.

Another Vietnamese refugee claimed that from January 10-24, before the Khmers and the Vietnamese were moved to "Site A", at least one Vietnamese woman was raped by Khmer soldiers each night. "It is very frightening at night because we don't know when they will arrive. We live in fear all the time. Families that had daughters or young women had to hid them at night," he said.

During the day, the Task Force 80 officials sent in Thai rangers to enforce order and security but these rangers had to be withdrawn at night because Dong Rak straddles the border line and extends into Kampuchea. Since "Site A" was established deeper in Thai territory there have been no incidents between the Khmers and the Vietnamese because of better security enforcement by Thai rangers. However, Col Lam Ne said his people fear that such incidents could happen again, particularly when they are moved back to the border after the fighting dies down.

The Thai Government has no policy of segregating Vietnamese and Khmer refugees in their camps at the border area because this would require a lot more security and other services to look after the new camps. By living with the Khmers, the Vietnamese are also eligible to receive aid from Western aid agencies operating at the border.

National Security Council Chief Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri said in Bangkok that he neither agreed nor disagreed with the appeal from Vietnamese refugees for a separate camp. "But in the past even though they lived in the same camp they were fenced-off into separate sections. The Vietnamese request is a matter to be settled at the discretion of the host country. We will consider it in the light of future developments," Sqn Ldr Prasong said.

A high-ranking International Committee of the Red Cross officer declined to comment on the Vietnamese appeal but said "we are very concerned about the incident". He added that the appeal was a matter for the consideration of the Thai authorities.

Gen Dien Del also held a meeting with Col Lam Ne on the January 26 during which he brought in KPNLF unit commanders to assure the Vietnamese land refugees that no such incidents would occur again.

SIHANOUK SPEAKS AT CAMBODIAN REFUGEE CAMP

BK080525 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Speech by Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, during 6 February visit to Cambodian refugee camp in Anlung Veng, Sangkhla District, Surin Province -- recorded]

[Text] Beloved and respected venerables: I would like to greet all of you, my beloved, trusted, and most missed children. I would like to thank you all for being here in such large numbers in an atmosphere of optimism and joy to offer me a warm welcome with true feeling of love. I would like to express my most profound gratitude to you all, and may the power of the three jewels, angels, and the former kings look after our monks, people, and entire nation, and all of you near or far, and particularly all of you who are good citizens and members of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, and those of you, heroic members of the ANS [Nationalist Sihanoukist Army]. May you be blessed with great victories in your -- our -- sacred duties, tasks, and missions to resolutely fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are forced to abide by the just and correct resolutions of the United Nations. An overwhelming majority of countries -- 110 -- have resolutely voted to support us in our struggle to rebuild an independent, neutral Cambodia with territorial integrity, happiness, and prosperity as in the past.

[applause]

Respected venerables, children, and compatriots, we have set up a government symbolizing our unity and our determination to struggle until we rebuild an independent Cambodia. In 1982, we formed the tripartite CGDK. What was it for? This is for us to have enough strength to conduct our struggle for national liberation.

Respected venerables, children, and compatriots, I would like to remind you that we are lucky that an increasing number of peace-, justice-, freedom-, and progress-loving countries are supporting us. And as you recall, in 1980, there were 100 countries in the United Nations supporting us. In 1982, the year when we set up our tripartite CGDK, seeing that we were united, more countries turned to supporting us; the number was increased to 105 countries. And in 1984, when I went to the United Nations as head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, there were 110 countries which supported us. [applause] We have scored a great victory because we are united. The world has confidence in us; that is why it supports us. As for those countries which abstained or opposed us, their number has been decreasing. This is a disastrous defeat for the Vietnamese aggressors and a great victory for Khmer nationalists, Khmer resistance forces, the front, and our tripartite coalition. [applause]

Respected and beloved clergy and compatriots, this dry season the Vietnamese aggressors have made efforts to attack us near the border of the Kingdom of Thailand, in our territory, and in our liberated zone. What does this mean? Some casual foreign observers think that the nationalist forces and the CGDK have been defeated by these victorious Vietnamese attacks. But these victories are not real. The Vietnamese are very angry over their disgraceful defeat at the United Nations. Furthermore, they are being defeated inside our country because our tripartite forces have penetrated deeper into the country and have hit them hard. This is why they are so furious and have attacked us over here. This is the truth. [applause] Vietnamese papers, such as NHAN DAN and their Army paper, have admitted that they are facing increasing problems in the areas under their control. Our tripartite forces are getting stronger and are hitting them hard. They are really panicking in our country. This is why they are trying to be arrogant over here. Not over the border but in our territory, in our liberated zones near the great and glorious Kingdom of Thailand. [following sentence spoken in English] I explain to my compatriots what I have just said about their newspapers in Hanoi, ladies and gentlemen.

I am now at the last part of my address. [following sentence spoken in English] Now, dear compatriots, dear children of mine, I am coming to the last part of my speech. I would like to congratulate our front, leaders of our front and army, and all of you who have carried out good activities showing our great friends, foreigners throughout the world, and foreign observers our good discipline. I would like to take this fine opportunity to pay respect to and most humbly thank the king and queen of the royal Thai Kingdom, to the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Armed Forces of the royal Thai Kingdom for their kindness, compassion, generosity assistance of every nature to the Khmer nationalists, and for their understanding in expanding a many good sites in the Kingdom of Thailand to take care and assist many hundreds of thousands of Cambodians so that they can live in freedom, health, and peace to further serve the Cambodian nation and fatherland, to liberate, and rebuild Cambodia to its former state. These are the deeds of the king and queen of the Kingdom of Thailand, the royal Thai Government, the Armed Forces of the royal Thai Kingdom, and the heroic, brave, and generous people of Thailand for kindly receiving hundreds of thousands of Cambodians to the kingdom in areas near Cambodia. This Camp David is a symbol of this; Khao I Dang too; and many other places. We survive, you have survived through the good deeds of the Thai throne, royal government, royal Armed Forces, and the people and nation of Thailand.

On behalf of our Khmer people and nation and the entire Cambodia, and in my own name, I would like to pay respect and greatly thank their majesties, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the entire Thai nation. [applause]

Now, I would like to tell you that on behalf of the entire Cambodia, that is, independent and neutral Cambodia, on behalf of our people and nation, and in my own name -- as president of Democratic Kampuchea -- I would like to respectfully express most profound gratitude to, first, UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Operation]; the International Committee of the Red Cross; international organizations; personalities; persons; agents; and all humanitarian associations which have been kindly looking after those who are victims. Along with the Kingdom of Thailand, they have come to assist Khmer victims, relieve them, treat them, restore their health, and successively provide assistance which today I am honored to show as a symbol. This is not all. More will be coming. Secondly, I would also like to respectfully, admiringly, and warmly thank many great friendly countries for assisting us. Among these great friends, apart from the Kingdom of Thailand and ASEAN, are the following 6 nations: the United States, the FRG, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the Republic of France. I would like to express most profound thanks to these great countries and friends for their kindness and compassion toward my children and compatriots of the tripartite Cambodia, civilian refugees who are living in the peaceful refuge of the Kingdom of Thailand.

SIHANOUK: SRV, PRC DISCUSS IMPROVING RELATIONS

HK071054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 7 Feb 85

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Vietnam sought to open secret talks with China to improve bilateral relations and would be prepared to include Cambodia on the agenda, says Cambodian resistance leader Norodom Sihanouk.

Foreign ministers of the two countries recently exchanged correspondence on this suggestion, Prince Sihanouk told a press conference yesterday.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that Hanoi would not object to including the Cambodian problem on the agenda and he recalled China's support for Vietnam in its wars against France and the United States, he said. However China demanded that Vietnam agree publicly to withdraw from Cambodia and take steps to carry out its promise, the prince said, but he gave no date for the correspondence.

Prince Sihanouk, who heads the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance coalition, did not seem to expect China to attack Vietnam in the near future as he said Beijing had promised to do if Hanoi-led troops inflicted a crushing defeat on the Cambodian resistance, observers said. Without ruling out such a move, Prince Sihanouk mentioned the threat only in general terms when visiting a Cambodian civilian refugee camp in eastern Thailand.

China said recently that its troops at the border with Vietnam were in a state of "combat readiness." Beijing has several times threatened to launch a second invasion of Vietnam, which it attacked in February 1979, after Vietnamese troops toppled the Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh, to teach Hanoi "a lesson."

The reported exchange of correspondence between Mr. Thach and his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian showed that dialogue of some sort is underway between the two former allies even if it has not led to any real progress, observers said. Vietnam generally keeps quiet about or (?never) questions China's earlier assistance to it, observers said.

Mr. Wu replied to Mr. Thach that China would not agree to resume talks, "secret or otherwise," with Vietnam until Hanoi had publicly agreed to withdraw its troops from Cambodia and taken steps to do so, Prince Sihanouk added.

Mentioning China's promise to intervene against Vietnam, Prince Sihanouk stressed that Beijing would not rush to the help of the Cambodian resistance if it had suffered only "provisional defeats" -- which is how the resistance leaders describe their situation at present. Beijing would not attack Vietnam afresh unless the resistance battling Hanoi's 150,000-170,000 troops in Cambodia had been "knocked out," he said.

The coalition said in a communique released on Monday after a meeting between the leaders of its three wings that it was on the whole in better shape now than a year ago. It maintains that the Vietnamese troops in the Cambodian interior are weakened by the attacks on the resistance near the Thai border.

Prince Sihanouk's caution on the issue of a Chinese attack on Vietnam probably reflects China's own vagueness, some observers held, noting also that China's attack in 1979 had proved a costly business. However China would certainly be more worried by a defeat of the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge, observers said.

Vietnam, now engaged in its heaviest yet offensive against the resistance, turned its troops against the Khmer Rouge on January 27 after seizing the chief bases of the main non-communist wing of the resistance. The outcome of fighting underway around the Khmer Rouge stronghold in the Phnom Malai mountains could prove crucial and could spark a new Chinese offensive, the observers held.

PRC TO BLAME FOR DETERIORATING RELATIONS

OW071123 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Random talk: "Who Is Creating Tension" by (Xiu Qiu)]

[Text] Dear listeners, in recent days the Beijing authorities have again been clamoring that Vietnam is encroaching on China's territory, killing Chinese civilians in border areas, and deliberately creating tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, and so on and so forth. The following is a talk by (Xiu Qui) on who is really creating tension:

The great Chinese writer Lu Xun once said: Lies written in ink cannot cover up facts written in blood. The fact written in blood shed by the Vietnamese soldiers and civilians, including old people, women, and children, who were killed or wounded by Chinese artillery shells, brooks no denial. Furthermore, it is also an undeniable fact written in blood shed by those Chinese soldiers, who were killed while invading Vietnam. (Wang Bin), deputy political instructor of the 2d company, 1st Battalion, 118th Regiment, 40th Army, was captured when intruding into Vietnamese territory. He confessed that military actions hostile to Vietnam were not in agreement with the aspirations of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples for peace and friendship.

In the first 20 days of this January alone, the Chinese authorities let their troops fire nearly 200,000 rounds of various types of artillery shells on northern Vietnamese provinces, with most of the shelling concentrated on Vi Xuyen county in Ha Tuyen Province. At the same time, a regiment-sized unit was sent to conduct nibbling attacks against the highlands in Vi Xuyen County. The Chinese authorities also sent 400 more aircraft to deploy along the Sino-Vietnamese border, thereby bringing the total to 1,000. To date, some 30 Chinese divisions are deployed along the Sino-Vietnamese border. As the press in Japan and other countries point out, this is equivalent to the total military strength that China used to invade Vietnam in early 1979.

At the same time, the Chinese authorities have also sent many armed vessels and fighter planes to intrude into Vietnam's territorial waters and airspace and numerous groups of spies, special agents, and commandos to sneak into Vietnam and carry out various sabotage activities. According the sources concerned, China has set up 20 special agent training centers along the Sino-Vietnamese border for carrying out anti-Vietnamese activities.

Dear listeners, what is particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Chinese authorities synchronize their military actions against Vietnam with their warm reception in Beijing for Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Facts show that the current Chinese war escalations against Vietnam, like the U.S. war escalations against Vietnam in the past, are the result of mutual consultations between the two sides. In 1972 U.S. President Nixon visited China and signed the joint Sino-U.S. Shanghai communique. Immediately after that, he ordered the mining of Vietnam's Haiphong harbor and sent B-52 aircraft to bomb Hanoi. In early 1979, Deng Xiaoping launched the large-scale invasion of Vietnam's northern territory immediately after he returned from his visit to the United States where he met with Carter. Last year, while receiving Reagan, the Beijing authorities again intensified the war of nibbling away at Vietnamese territory.

The Beijing authorities have created tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border in a wild attempt to nibble away at Vietnam's territory, wear down its forces, and throw it into such a predicament that it has to devote all efforts to the war with China and thus cannot engage in domestic construction. In this way the Beijing authorities will be able to proceed with its war of annexing Vietnam.

The situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border shows that China's hostility toward Vietnam has intensified. The above facts also show that Vietnam is absolutely blameless for the accelerated deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

After decades of wars of resistance against foreign aggressors, the Vietnamese people, more than any other people, are eagerly hoping to live in peace and maintain good relations with neighboring states, particularly China. Like Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam has always taken a political stand of friendliness toward China. As pointed out in a joint communique of the 10th foreign ministers meeting of the three Indochinese nations, these three nations, while resolutely defending their motherland, have always cherished and hoped to restore their traditional friendship with China.

The series of facts mentioned above fully demonstrate who is the chief culprit in the deteriorating Sino-Vietnamese relations.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS 55TH CPV ANNIVERSARY

BK051509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[NHAN DAN 3 February editorial: "The Party Is Heroic, Creative, and Attached to the People"]

[Text] With pride and enthusiasm, all our party, people, and Army today celebrate the 55th founding anniversary of the glorious CPV, the vanguard unit of our country's working class and laboring people that has, over the past half century and more, organized and led our entire people's revolutionary cause to overcome all difficulties and trials and to record great victories of historic significance. Defeating the largest brutal forces of aggression, regaining complete independence and freedom for the fatherland, advancing the whole country toward socialism, and contributing to the establishment of a firm alliance among the three Indochinese countries -- these are the extremely glorious exploits recorded by our party under the party's leadership.

This glorious cause is closely linked to the great services of President Ho Chi Minh, whose 95th birthday our people will grandly celebrate this year. Respected and beloved Uncle Ho was the founder who built up and trained the CPV into an indomitable revolutionary party closely bound to the people -- a party that has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of our country and worked out correct lines to take the revolutionary cause from one victory to another. Our party's history of 55 years of hard, difficult struggle has further enriched its lofty revolutionary qualities. This history has testified to the party's absolute loyalty to the interests of the people and the nation, to world socialism, and to the communist ideal. This history also reflects the flesh-and-blood bond between the party and the people, the party's stalwart and indomitable spirit, its durable fighting strength in the face of all difficulties and trials, and its insight and steadfast stance at the important turning points of the revolution.

Faced with a myriad of new problems in leading the people to carry out the people's democratic national revolution in the past as well as the current socialist revolution, our party has displayed a high revolutionary spirit, adopted a correct ideology and correct lines, and manifested its dynamism and creativity not only in leading the masses to move in the correct direction and win victories but also in rapidly recognizing shortcomings and weaknesses and overcoming them to continue pushing the revolution forward. Our party is a steadfast party that has been tempered through half a century and more of struggle. It is highly experienced and has never made a mistake of opportunism as far as its lines are concerned.

This is a glorious party, manned by a contingent of stalwart combatants who devote all their lives to making sacrifices and fighting for the fatherland and the people. This militant contingent has reached maturity and is growing ever firmer and stronger with each passing day while casting aside weak and base elements on its path of advancement.

The fifth party congress worked out the general line of the socialist revolution in our country and the economic line in the first stage of the transition period. It pointed to our entire party, people, and Army the two strategic tasks -- to build and defend the socialist fatherland. Realities over the past 10 years show that the party line is correct and the successes recorded by our people along the party line are very great and important.

While concretizing and implementing the party's line, there have been some mistakes and shortcomings. The manifestations of sluggishness and difficulties, which could have been avoided in the socioeconomic field, are due to slowness in reorganizing production and in creating an economic structure in conformity with the first step as well as in renovating the mechanism of economic management. The great efforts of our party in recent years aimed at overcoming these shortcomings and effecting a strong turnaround in the socioeconomic situation are manifested in the resolutions of the party Central Committee, in the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums, and in the many decisions to reorganize the production force, including the building of the district into a basic economic unit closely combining agriculture with industry.

As concerns leadership over economic construction, especially the renovation of the mechanism of economic management, an important step toward maturity has been taken by our party since the fourth party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution, which was adopted 5 years ago. The progress, changes, and new features observed at all localities, branches, and establishments confirm that our party is fully capable of leading the cause of economic construction and that -- guided by the party's line and developing to a high degree the dynamism and creativity of all localities, establishments, and the working people -- our people will surely overcome all difficulties, and remove all obstacles to exploit most satisfactorily all the existing and latent capabilities in pushing our national economy steadily forward and in achieving all the targets set forth by the fifth party congress.

Leadership in the renovation of the mechanism of economic management is now becoming a very important task of the party in economic leadership. It is necessary that we adopt viewpoints, policies, solutions, measures, formats, and steps suitable to the transition period in our country, and things are moving in this direction everywhere. This is an important indication of the maturity, strength, intellect, resolution, and revolutionary quality of our party, as well as a source of hope for our people.

What matters at present is that party cadres and members uphold revolutionary ethics; maintain quality; strengthen their bond with the people; respect the working people's right to collective mastery; learn from Uncle Ho's shining examples of justice, impartiality, diligence, thrift, honesty, and righteousness; and constantly train themselves to enhance their quality and professional capabilities so as to fulfill their tasks in an outstanding manner.

Our country's situation has very bright prospects. Difficulties are temporary and can be overcome, for the road has been clearly charted. The revolution of the three Indo-chinese countries has a firm, strong posture and is facing fine prospects. The Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all revolutionary currents in the world continue to be on the offensive.

We firmly believe that the CPV, a great party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh -- a part that has a glorious fighting history and is now headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan -- will surely take our people's revolution to new victories. All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness!

SECRETARY HOANG TUNG PUBLISHES ARTICLE IN PRAVDA

Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Secretariat, writes an article entitled "With Faith in the Future" on the anniversary of the CPV. The article, which appears in the 2 February first edition of Moscow PRAVDA, is published in the Southeast Asia & Pacific section, page 2, of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NGUYEN CO THACH HAILS RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

OW071634 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 7 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his warmest greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnamese-Bulgarian diplomatic relations.

In a message dated Jan. 6, the Vietnamese foreign minister said "I rejoice to note that over the past 35 years, the friendly relations, the militant solidarity and the fraternal cooperation between our two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have constantly and finely consolidated and developed in the interests of the two countries, of the socialist community as a whole, and of peace, national independence and social progress in the world."

He thanked the Communist Party, the government and the people of Bulgaria for their considerable support and valuable contribution to the Vietnamese revolution. He also wished the Bulgarian people still greater successes in building a developed socialist society in their country, and the friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria further development.

OBITUARY REPORTS VPA COLONEL DIES WHILE ON DUTY

BK051436 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 85 p 4

[Obituary]

[Text] The 7th Military Region Command and the bereft family, with boundless grief, hereby announce that Comrade Colonel Vu Tien Duc, born in 1936 in An Ban village, Quynh Phu District, Thai Binh Province; political cadres of the 7th Military Region; member of the CPV; and recipient of a Military Service Order Third Class, two Military Exploit Orders Third Class, three Glorious Combatant Order First, Second, and Third Class, a Liberation Combatant Order Third Class, and a Victory Order First Class; has sacrificed his life while carrying out his duty.

A memorial service and funeral ceremony will be held at 0700 on 7 January 1985 at the 7th Military Region Command.

AUSTRALIAROW OVER COMMUNIQUE WITH U.S. DISCUSSED

BK071258 Melbourne Overseas Service English 1110 GMT 7 Feb 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Excerpts] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, has been saved from political embarrassment at home by the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz. He said the United States would not need Australian assistance in monitoring the controversial MX missile test.

Although the Reagan administration has solved Mr Hawke's political dilemma, a further problem arose for the Australian prime minister from the joint communique issued after his talks with Mr Shultz. One paragraph referred to what the Americans called the strategic modernization program, and its obscure wording could have indicated Australian support for the development of a new range of American nuclear weapons.

Warrick Beutler reports from Canberra that while the communique is being studied, the center left faction of the Labor Party headed by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden warned Mr Hawke not to make foreign policy on the run.

[Begin recording] [Beutler] The government is moving quickly to head off another potential embarrassment also involving the controversial MX nuclear missile, among other things. A clarifying statement has been issued which is designed to modify a key statement in the joint communique issued by Mr Hawke and Mr Shultz after their talks. And the communique says, and I quote: Prime Minister Hawke and I have met yesterday and today and, among other things, have renewed our continuing discussion concerning strategic deterrence and our mutual efforts to achieve nuclear arms reduction. We agree on the importance of both of these key objectives to which the strategic modernization program being carried out by the United States is directed.

That sentence was liberally interpreted as giving endorsement to the development by the Americans of a whole new range of weapons. There has been a flurry of activity between Washington and Canberra and a terse clarifying statement has been issued by the foreign minister Bill Hayden. It says in part: I have been asked by the prime minister, to issue the following clarification of the Hawke-Shultz communique. There has been a number of queries about Paragraph 2 of the communique; in particular, there appears to have been some confusion about the meaning of the phrase strategic modernization program. Senior officers of the Australian negotiating team -- Dr (Suart Harris), Mr (Duncan Campbell), and Mr John Bowen -- advise that this statement is merely a statement of the American strategic position. Mr Hawke has not endorsed this program. He does endorse the two principles of strategic deterrence and mutual efforts to achieve nuclear arms reduction.

Well, reports from Washington say that Mr Hawke has sought an assurance from the Americans that their defense installations in Australia will not be linked to the planned "star wars" program.

Dr Des Ball, the head of the Strategic and Defense Studies Center of the Australian National University:

[Ball] They can give that guarantee in the case of Pine Gap. The principal role of Pine Gap is simply to monitor a whole range of signals emanating from the Soviet Union communications and other things, and they do not relate, except very, very incidentally, to anything that has anything to do with the "star wars" program. Their big problem is going to come with Nurrungar. Nurrungar is the ground station for the American early warning satellite program which is known as the Defense Support Program. Well, that program is now entering a new phase, and it has in fact been put under the rubric of the Strategic Defense Initiative Project Office, whose responsibility is to take that satellite and to reconfigure the sensors on it so it will not only provide a warning of when a missile lifts off from the Soviet Union but is able to say where it is lifting off from precisely, and then to track it in its early boost phases of the launch. And, hence, it is becoming very essential to the whole "star wars" program. It is providing the aiming mechanism for the "star wars" system.

[Beutler] But Dr Ball, why would Mr Hawke need to actually seek a guarantee from the Americans that we are not involved in the "star wars" system through our American bases if we are supposed to really know what is going on at those bases anyway?

[Ball] Well, I am sure that he does know, and that is precisely why he is asking that the Americans will insofar as that program relates to Nurrungar, that they stop short before they involve us any further. Now, I do not believe that he is going to have much of a success with that because he is either going to have to say to them -- close up Nurrungar, move it elsewhere or do not proceed with the Strategic Defense Initiative. Now, there is no way the President is going to accede to the latter request of the strategic defense initiative something which is very dear to his heart. Yet the other option -- which is to say, well okay, you cannot now use Nurrungar any longer -- is going to put the government in much of a bigger mess than this whole recent furor about the MX testing.

[Beutler] So, is it possible that the Americans could in fact lie to Australia about this?

[Ball] I do not think that they are going to lie to us. But I think the government is going to have to be quite ingenious about how it is going to explain the continued operation of Nurrungar in the light of its objections to the "star wars" program.

[Beutler] Mr Hawke's talks in Washington are coming under critical appraisal by his colleagues in the caucus, and some of them clearly do not like the way the prime minister has been doing things. The convener of the center left, Senator Peter Cook, issued a statement saying Australia's foreign policy should not be made on the run. He said no agreement should be made by Mr Hawke in America to abandon our initiatives in promoting a comprehensive test ban treaty or to water down our policy. Senator Cook said that there was fulsome praise for Mr Hawke when he reversed the government's support for the MX test. But if that reversal was at the cost of giving up our support for the comprehensive test ban treat, then they are not acceptable trade-off.

Senator Cook said that we should clearly mark (?the spot) which government stands on its disarmament policy, as agreed to unanimously at the national conference of the ALP [Australian Labor Party] and as promoted by the ALP during the election, and remain there and act upon that policy. [end recording]

Labor Party Criticism

HK080616 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 8 Feb 85

[By David Davies]

[Text] Canberra, Feb 8 (AFP) -- Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke was today embroiled in a fresh controversy over American strategic missiles as he ended a politically-disastrous visit to the United States. Left-wingers in the ruling Australian Labor Party (ALP) are up in arms over a phrase in a joint communique issued in Washington which implied Australian support for the development of new United States nuclear-weapons systems.

The communique referred ambiguously to agreement on "the strategic modernisation program being carried out by the United States". This program includes the MX multiple-warhead intercontinental missile, the Trident submarine-launched ballistic missile and the Stealth nuclear bomber.

A left-wing revolt in Mr. Hawke's own party had earlier been defused by adroit American diplomacy. When he arrived in Washington on Wednesday, Mr. Hawke had let it be known that during his talks with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz he would withdraw an Australian offer of logistic support for U.S. planes monitoring MX missile tests in the Tasman Sea.

In the event the Americans saved Mr. Hawke from such an embarrassing back-down by volunteering that they did not require the Australian facilities and would conduct the tests without Australian help.

All seemed well until the text of the Washington joint statement reached Canberra. The reference to the "strategic modernisation programme" had a bombshell effect in left-wing ALP circles, which are strongly sympathetic to Australia's anti-nuclear groundswell.

After a flurry of telephone calls between Canberra and Washington, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden issued a clarifying statement here at the request of the prime minister. The statement made it clear that Mr. Hawke had not endorsed the strategic modernisation program. He did endorse the principles of strategic deterrence and mutual efforts to achieve nuclear arms reduction, Mr. Hayden explained.

The prime minister's credibility has been severely shaken by the crisis over the MX missile tests in the Tasman Sea. He has been especially criticised for taking decisions by himself without proper consultation of his cabinet and the ALP party caucus. His relations with several leading ministers such as Mr. Hayden have been strained by the damaging political fall-out of the MX missiles affair.

The joint statement in Washington appeared to observers in Canberra to contradict Australia's vote in the United Nations last November in favour of a nuclear freeze.

The ALP is strongly committed to the principle of a comprehensive test ban treaty and a nuclear non-proliferation agreement. Senator Peter Cook, an influential ALP tactician, issued a statement saying that "foreign policy should not be made on the run".

Left-wing ALP members openly voiced their suspicions that the U.S. Administration had let Mr. Hawke off the hook over the MX missile tests in return for some undisclosed trade-off.

Mr. Hawke's secrecy in agreeing in the first place to logistic facilities for the MX tests caused critics within his own party to wonder openly what other secret deals might exist with the United States. Australian and U.S. officials in Washington have gone to great lengths to paper over the cracks that have appeared in the close bilateral relationship, observers said.

The U.S. side in particular said the withdrawal of Australian logistic support for the MX tests was not comparable to New Zealand's refusal to allow port visits by U.S. nuclear-capable warships "which went to the core" of the ANZUS defence alliance linking the United States, Australia and New Zealand. But observers here said that the difference was only one of degree and that the Australian refusal of logistic facilities for the U.S. planes also went against the spirit of the ANZUS pact.

A communique issued at the ANZUS meeting in Wellington last July clearly stated that "access by allied aircraft and ships to the airfields and ports of the ANZUS members was reaffirmed as essential to the continuing effectiveness of the alliance," the observers pointed out.

HAWKE REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO ANZUS TREATY

BK080741 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Australia and the United States have reaffirmed their commitment to the ANZUS Treaty which links the two nations with New Zealand. After a meeting with President Reagan in the White House, Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the fundamental importance of cooperation within ANZUS had been reaffirmed. Mr Hawke said the relationship between Australia and the United States under ANZUS and the rights and obligations under the treaty were not diminished by recent events.

Later, at a news conference before he flew to New York, Mr Hawke said the ANZUS treaty would not be abrogated and would remain ready for full resumption should New Zealand change its position and again become a full participant. He said there had been no decision by America to sever intelligence sharing with New Zealand and that he opposed American trade sanctions against that country.

On another matter, the Australian leader said he had made clear to the United States that his government did not endorse the Reagan administration's strategic defense initiative program for a space-based missile defense system.

LABOR PARTY FACTIONS ENTER MISSILE TEST DEBATE

BK080723 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The federal treasurer, Mr Keating, became involved in the nuclear missile controversy today with a stinging attack on members of the left and center-left factions.

Mr Keating is in Canberra today chairing a meeting of the so-called Kirribilli Committee comprising ministers and backbenchers from across all factions.

The committee includes the minister for social security, Mr Howe, from the left wing and the convenor of the center-left group, Senator Peter Cook, who yesterday issued a statement critical of the prime minister, saying foreign policy should not be made on the run.

The meeting ended a short time ago and one member said it had been somewhat fiery at first, but reached a more amicable state by the end. Draft proposals to put to the caucus are being prepared and Radio Australia's Canberra office says it is unclear at this stage about exactly what those proposals are.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE WELCOMES REAGAN REAFFIRMATION ON ANZUS

HK080040 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister says he welcomes the reaffirmation by President Reagan that the ANZUS alliance remains in good shape. He says the President's remarks underline and support his own conviction in the vigor and strength of New Zealand's broadly-based relationship with the United States, and he says President Reagan's statement that ANZUS is alive and working and sound and solid surely gives a lie to claims that ANZUS is finished. Mr Lange says it's clearly in the interests of all the ANZUS partners to carry on working closely on defense matters, including naval cooperation.

But the president of the manufacturers federation says New Zealand products will meet a lot of resistance on the American market even if proposed trade sanctions don't go ahead. The association's president, Earl Richardson, says it will take work from marketers, exporters, and the government to overcome that resistance. He said the lack of an official (?embargo) is not the problem.

[Begin Richardson recording] I think the more dangerous group are the lobbyists and the small groups of congressmen and senators who represent special interests, and their lobbying will be redoubled against New Zealand products. [end recording]

Earl Richardson says New Zealand's major task is to make the American people understand we are friendly toward them.

UN CHIEF STRESSES PRC ROLE IN CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

BK061451 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has reiterated that the PRC is one of the parties that plays an important role in solving the Cambodian problem. The UN secretary general said this to newsmen while appreciating the scenery of the Batu mountain and lake in Kintamani, Bali, this afternoon. On the same occasion, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who was accompanying the state guest during his stay in Bali, said that all countries must get involved in seeking a solution to the Cambodian issue.

The UN secretary general said that he was very impressed with the beauty of Bali island and that Bali is one of the most beautiful places he has ever seen. Prior to visiting Kintamani, the state guest saw the barong dance at Batubulan village. Bali Governor and Mrs Mantra will host a dinner reception and cultural show for the UN secretary general and Mrs de Cuellar at Nusadua Beach Hotel tonight. The state guest and his entourage will leave Bali for Singapore with a stopover in Jakarta.

Ends Visit, Departs

BK071407 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The UN secretary general, Mrs Perez de Cuellar, and party left Jakarta for Singapore at 1630 west Indonesian time following a 5-day visit to Indonesia. At Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, Perez de Cuellar told newsmen that the leaders of the South-east Asian countries he had visited had supported efforts to find a political settlement of the Cambodian issue. He expressed the belief that international problems should be settled through peaceful negotiations and not militarily. He said that he would inform the parties concerned, including the PRC, of the results of his talks with the leaders of the regional countries he had visited.

Meanwhile, after sending off Perez de Cuellar, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja gave newsmen his assessment of the UN secretary general's diplomatic mission:

[Begin Mokhtar recording] It is obvious that he has made the trip to the region in an effort to help find a peaceful political settlement of the Cambodian issue. So, the emphasis is on a peaceful political settlement. He made it clear that he does not believe in a military settlement because [words indistinct] for the Cambodian nation. In addition, this conflict should also be viewed in the context of a competition for hegemony in the region. A military settlement will not end the issue. [end recording]

Answering questions from newsmen on East Timor, Minister Mokhtar said that he had told Perez de Cuellar that Indonesia was prepared to establish relations with Portugal at the ambassadorial level to arrange the repatriation of former Portuguese officials who are still in Dili. Perez de Cuellar raised this issue during his talks with Indonesia.

The UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, made a 1-hour stopover at Halim Perdanakusumah Airport after visiting Yogyakarta and Bali starting last Tuesday.

MALAYSIASOVIET ENVOY TOLD OF ASEAN CONCERN ON CAMBODIA

BK071459 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Malaysia has officially notified the Soviet Union of ASEAN's concern over continued fighting between Moscow-supported Vietnamese troops and the Cambodian fighters along the Thai-Cambodian border. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen in Kuala Lumpur. The Soviet ambassador to the country was summoned to the Foreign Ministry last night to meet the ministry's secretary general, Tan Sri Zainal Abidin Sulong. This step is in line with ASEAN's new strategy calling on Moscow to urge the Heng Samrin regime to halt attacks on the basis of the Cambodian fighters on the Thai border. ASEAN is confident that the Soviet Union can play an important role in getting Vietnam to the negotiating table to end the Cambodian issue that has been dragging on for 6 years. The Soviet ambassadors in other ASEAN capitals are reported to have been summoned by these countries' foreign ministries for the same purpose. ASEAN always calls for negotiations to reach a political settlement of the Cambodian issue.

A Malaysian Foreign Ministry statement explains that Tan Sri Zainal expressed Malaysia's and ASEAN's concern over current stepped-up attacks in Cambodia as a result of the Soviet Union's increasing aid to Vietnam that will only lead to continued war and slow down efforts for a settlement through negotiations.

PAPER CITES PHILIPPINE ENVOY ON ASEAN MEMBERSHIP

BK061403 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Mon. (BERNAMA) -- The Philippines has no plans to leave ASEAN, the Philippines Embassy said today. Its Charge d'Affaires, Mr Rodolfo Dumapias, said the question of his country withdrawing from the six-member grouping did not arise at all in view of the close relationship it enjoyed with the other ASEAN countries. Mr Dumapias said there should be no doubt about his country continuing to be a member of ASEAN given the benefits it obtained from the relationship with other member countries.

He was commenting on a report which quoted the Philippines' DAILY EXPRESS as saying that the Philippines might withdraw from several international bodies, including ASEAN, due to the present economic "difficulties". "There is no truth in the report. The question of the Philippines leaving ASEAN does not arise at all," he said.

He said it was a mistake for the paper to mention the possible withdrawal of the Philippines from ASEAN especially with the close contacts and the "happy" working relationship the Philippines was having with the other countries in the region. Mr Dumapias also said that the embassy had not received any communique from Manila on the matter. He dismissed the report as mere speculation.

The DAILY EXPRESS said the Philippine Foreign Affairs Ministry was reviewing its participation in several world bodies and might consider withdrawing its membership if it could not overcome its current economic difficulties. The report said the ministry felt that it would not be proper if the Philippines was being branded as a "useless" member because of its failure to fulfill its responsibilities due to the economic crisis.

SHERIFFS BEGIN ISSUING SUBPOENAS IN AQUINO CASE

HK080632 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb 8 (AFP) -- Court sheriffs today began serving subpoenas on the witnesses lined up to testify at the Benigno Aquino murder trial proper, which has been set for later this month after a legal wrangle yesterday.

Chief Sheriff Edgardo Urieta told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE his men were serving the first subpoenas on the five members and five lawyers of the Agrava probe board which implicated Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others. Four commanding generals of the military men charged in the case as well as medico-legal experts would also be served subpoenas today, he added.

State prosecutors yesterday submitted a list of 81 witnesses -- with number 82 labelled "and others" -- to be called during the trial, which legal experts expect to last six months to a year. The witnesses also include 12 foreign journalists, mostly Japanese and American, travelling with President Ferdinand Marcos' chief political foe when he was shot dead at Manila airport on August 21, 1983 as he returned from self-imposed exile in the United States.

Their subpoenas are to be served through their Manila embassies, court sources said today. The mother and children of supposed assassin Mr. Galman, seven Filipino-co-passengers of Mr. Aquino, Filipino journalists at the airport during the assassination and airport personnel have also been listed as witnesses.

Of special interest to Filipinos is the testimony of Rebecca Quijano, the eyewitness who was photographed weeping seconds after the Aquino slaying and dubbed the mysterious "crying lady." She surfaced here last December after hiding for over a year.

MARCOS CITES STRATEGIC ROLE OF U.S. BASES

HK071132 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] President Marcos cited anew today the strategic role of the two American bases in the country in promoting the security and stability of the ASEAN region. Correspondent Bert Asuge reports:

[Begin recording] The president told noted American historian John Toland that the two U.S. bases could [words indistinct] American presence in the Indian Ocean and beyond, thus contributing to the stability of the region. The two bases in the Philippines are Clark Air Force Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales. In gathering material for his forthcoming book in trilogy, Toland interviewed the president on his wartime experiences, particularly in the underground.

The president told Toland that he considered the following experiences as having the most impact on him: the assistance given by the people in the countryside, as well as his men who saved him from the Japanese kempeitai [military police]; his internment in Capas, Tarlac; the work of gathering and sending intelligence reports to General MacArthur; and the battle of Bessang Pass, which some consider an act of revenge for the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

Mr Toland informed the president that he is working on a trilogy which is about the United States' relations with Asia. He said the first volume, "(?Clouds) of War," which will come out next month, will depict the contribution of the Filipino people to the allied [word indistinct] of victory in World War II. He said he will depict the heroism of Filipino patriots, both soldiers and civilians. [end recording]

MARCOS ANNOUNCES PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM

HK070912 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The government will pursue a 6-year medium-term public investment program. President Marcos said the program will be attuned to the needs of the country's economic recovery efforts from 1985 to 1990. The public investment budget of the national government for 1985 is pegged at 38 billion pesos. This amount includes the capital expenditures of the 13 major nonfinancial corporations like the PNOC [Philippine National Oil Corporation], the Light Rail Transit Authority and other government-owned and -controlled corporations. According to the chief executive, the public investment program will complement the country's balance of payments and price-stabilization measures during the next few years.

RALLY PROTESTS 'INJUSTICES' OF MARCOS GOVERNMENT

HK071212 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Thousands of Filipinos today jammed a busy suburban intersection here to stage an illegal rally against the "injustices" of President Ferdinand Marcos's government. Estimated by police at about 7,000, the protesters gathered at Cubao commercial district in Quezon City where drivers and sympathizers taking part in a transport strike were dispersed by riot police on January 28.

Slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino's widow, Corazon, among a battery of speakers at today's rally, denounced Mr Marcos for the strike dispersal as well as for allegedly coddling 25 military men charged with killing her husband. "Those who are suspected of killing Ninoy (Benigno) are allowed to go anywhere, sometimes in uniform, as if nothing happened," she told the crowd.

Then referring to the 56 leaders and sympathizers of the January 28 strike ordered by Mr Marcos to be held in a military prison under an order which only he can lift, she said "something bad is happening to our country."

The speakers, including prominent oppositionists listed as possible candidates in the next presidential elections, took turns blasting the 20-year-old Marcos regime as police kept their distance despite the rejection of a rally permit.

"We must dismantle the structures of injustices like the 1973 Constitution, Amendment 6 (giving Mr Marcos lawmaking powers) and all repressive decrees of the dictator Marcos," said former Senator Jovito Salonga, who returned here January 21 from self-imposed exile. "Our freedom will not come from heaven, Washington, Moscow, Beijing or Tokyo. We have to work for our freedom ourselves."

Former Senator Jose Diokno, the country's top human rights lawyer, demanded the abolition of the president's arrest powers and the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus, the right to demand that a prisoner be presented in court, in political cases.

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